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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,193—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1898.

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GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
† CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	1st Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	15th ,,
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	9th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	16th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	14th
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	21st
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceeds to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Jan., '98.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th Feb., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 635

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis.	4,235	21st Jan., 1898.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 31, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SALAZIE	4,065	Paul	Friday, 21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	5,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	Tuesday, 15th March 1898

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	13th Jan. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

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CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—3, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 500 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

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REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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SHIPPING.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows —

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st Jan., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Jan., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on the 6th Jan., 1898 at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about 8th Jan., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 15th Jan., 1898 calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 31st December, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S. S. CITY OF KHIOS	2,723	Kinloch	About the 14th Jan. 1898.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for first-class Passengers. Apply to

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THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh
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USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) Horses and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment— Rs. 8.

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HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
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At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
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A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC for PLAGUE as he used this Wonderful Remedy in China during the late Epidemic, where and sold thousands and thousands of bottles, which eventually was the chief stay of this dire disease. It is safe and sure and is just the article needed in every family. Professor WINTER is willing to supply Plague Hospital—for trial—Free of Charge.

Professor WINTER'S fame will be remembered by many as he was in Bombay 11 years ago. Professor Winter also warrants to Cure.

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Guarantees to take them out without pain or drawing blood and further guarantees to perform a perfect cure.

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AND ALL DISEASES OF AN INFLAMATORY NATURE.

Consultation Free of Charge.

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Private interviews will be given between 1 and 3 p.m.

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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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WITH BAKER'S PLAN OF EJECTING

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D.-B. C.-F. GUN, 12-bore, double grip action, rebounding locks, left barrel choke, engraved, &c., Cash Rs. 136; Credit Rs. 152.

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Sporting pattern, Round Barrel.
Calibre—44
Length of Barrel—26 inches.
Number of Shots—15.
Weight—9 3-4 lbs.
,, of Powder—40 grs.
,, of Bullet—200 grains.

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Round Barrel, full Magazine, plain Trigger. It is light, strong, handsome and simple in construction.

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Sporting pattern, with round Barrel, plain hand butt, sighted to 800 yards without the long range leaf, 303 bore. Cash Rs. 111; Credit Rs. 124.

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Round barrel, plain hand butt, sporting rear sights, sighted up to 800 yards, 303 bore. Cash Rs. 160; Credit, Rs. 178.

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These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs.	a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes any colour do.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze do.	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	[illegible]	0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved	[illegible]	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2	0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS. { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES. { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	,,
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	,,
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage. Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
LATHAM & CO., } Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,982,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed..........£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders..........£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896..........£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Authorized Capital..........£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date..........£2,125,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

		Rs.		Rs.
Model "Z" Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	460	Credit.	500
,, "P" ,, Roadster, 32lbs.	,,	410	,,	455
,, "S" ,, Roadster, 35lbs.	,,	360	,,	372
,, "O" ,, Road Racer, 26lbs.	,,	400	,,	445
,, "R" ,, Road Racer, 29lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "G" Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	,,	410	,,	380
,, "H" ,, Roadster, 34lbs.	,,	330	,,	379
,, "N" Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	,,	298	,,	320
,, "5" Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	,,	525	,,	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Year.	New Assurances. Rs.	Net Premium Income. Rs.	Invested Funds. Rs.
1885	33,48,020	14,76,426	53,28,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,07,07,563

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS

Terms on Application to **W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,** BOMBAY.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO., SILK MERCERS.

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

"A SOVEREIGN REMEDY"

FOR SORE EYES, CHAPED SKIN, PILES, INSECT BITES, STINGS, SCALDS, CUTS, SUNBURN, EARACHE, NEURALGIC and RHEUMATIC PAINS, THROAT COLDS, and SKIN AILMENTS generally, is

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

Large Pots, 13½d. each (English rate). Free from Animal Fat.

W. C. FITZGERALD, Chemist, Wellington, New Zealand, writes:—"It is without exception the best healing Ointment I ever used."

A CEYLON PLANTER writes:—"I used your Ointment myself, and for my estate coolies, who were much troubled with very ugly sores on their legs, and I know it to be a very valuable article."

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER,
AWARDED 76 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

137717

BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

137717

BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA:—
LATHAM & CO. | Bunder Road, KARACHI.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. ASQUITH & LORD have the pleasure to announce that they have now a corresponding Firm in London under the name of

A. BAXTER & CO.,
205, Oxford Street, W.

GENTLEMEN Arriving in England can obtain every necessary Article of CLOTHING suitable for all Seasons.

ASQUITH & LORD,
High-Class Tailors, Shirt Specialists,
Apollo St., Bombay.

[illegible]

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTS' FITTED SUIT CASES,
SUPERIOR FITTINGS,
Nut Brown Hide.
From Rs. 150.

LADIES' FITTED TOILET BAGS.
SILVER FITTED.
Real Brown Pigskin.
Rs. 250.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of January, 1898, at 5-30 p.m., TO CONFIRM the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd December, 1897.

1. That the Firm of Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusjee and Co. and the partners or partner of that firm be, and they are, hereby authorised to assign to Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Co. their appointment as Secretaries and Agents of the Company and the Commission and Emoluments derived therefrom or attached thereto and the benefit of the agreement dated the 8th of October, 1897, and made between Pestonjee Jehangeer Hormusjee (carrying on business as Jehangheer Hormusjee and Company) and the Company, upon condition that a Deed of Release (in a form to be approved by the Board of Directors of the Company) be executed by the partner or partners of the Firm of Jehangheer Hormusjee and Company in favour of the Company.

2. That Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Company and the partner or partners who now constitute or may hereafter constitute the said firm be, and they are, hereby appointed as from the 8th of January, 1898, the Secretaries and Agents of the Company in the place of Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusjee and Co., for the unexpired residue of the term of 25 years from the date of the Registration of the Company upon terms and conditions similar to those contained in the agreement between the Company and its present Agents, dated the 8th of October, 1897, and with the same powers and authorities as are now vested in the present Agents under and by virtue of the said agreement and the Articles of Association of the Company, and that the Directors be authorised to enter into an agreement between the Company and Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Co.

3. That the Articles of Association be altered by substituting the following Article for Article 109, namely:—

109. "The general management of the ordinary business affairs of the Company shall, subject to the control of the Board, be in persons called the Agents of the Company, and such Agents shall be the Firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Co., of Bombay, and the partner or partners at present constituting or who may hereafter constitute the said firm shall, on their entering into an agreement in that behalf with the Company be the Secretaries and Agents of the Company for the residue of the term of 25 years to be computed from the date of the Registration of the Company, and shall be entitled to such remuneration as the Directors shall think fit, provided that such remuneration shall in no case exceed one quarter anna per pound avoirdupois, and in the event of the Company being wound up at any time within the residue of the said term of twenty-five years, the said firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Co. shall be entitled to receive and shall receive from the said Company or the Liquidators thereof as compensation for the loss of their said appointment the sum of Rs. 51,000, which shall be in full satisfaction of their claims in respect of such loss of their appointment."

4. That the Memorandum of Association be altered by substituting the following Clause for Clause 4 thereof, namely:—

4. "The Firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Company of Bombay and the partner or partners at present constituting or who may hereafter constitute the said firm shall, on their entering into an agreement in that behalf with the Company, be the Secretaries and Agents of the Company for the residue of the term of 25 years to be computed from the date of the Registration of the Company, and shall be entitled to such remuneration as the Directors shall think fit, provided that such remuneration shall in no case exceed one quarter anna per pound avoirdupois, and in the event of the Company being wound up at any time within the said term of twenty-five years the said Firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Company shall be entitled to receive and shall receive from the Company or the Liquidators thereof as compensation for the loss of their said appointment the sum of Rs. 51,000, which shall be in full satisfaction of their claims in respect of such loss of their appointment."

The words "Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Company" shall be substituted for the words "Jehangheer Hormusjee and Company" in the marginal note to Clause 4th of the Memorandum of Association.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

No. 2, Dalal Street, Bombay, 29th December, 1897.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

[illegible] ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches at DADAR, and East Street, POONA.

ON SALE FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY.

AT ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES, including Postage, payable in advance, Quarterly, or Half-yearly, according to the wish and convenience of Subscribers.

NEWSPAPERS (WEEKLY).

TITLES.	Direct Post.		Up Country.		2nd hand.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Ally Sloper's Half Holiday	6	8	7	8	5	0
Answers	7	0	8	0	6	0
Black and White	31	0	33	0	21	0
British Medical Journal	28	0	30	0	13	0
Catholic Times and Opinion	7	0	8	0	6	0
Catholic Fireside	6	8	7	8	6	0
English Mail (Bombay)	5	2	5	2	5	0
Forget-Me-Not	7	0	8	0	6	0
Golden Penny	7	0	8	0	6	8
Graphic	23	0	30	0	16	0
Home Chat	7	0	8	0	6	0
Home News for India	35	8	26	0	14	8
Illustrated London News	23	0	30	0	16	0
Ladies' Gazette	7	0	8	0	6	0
Lady's Pictorial	32	0	34	0	22	4
Lloyd's Weekly	7	0	8	0	6	0
Lancet	30	0	33	0	19	0
Overland Mail	30	0	30	0	14	8
Penny Illustrated	8	0	9	0	6	8
Pearson's Weekly	7	0	8	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
People	7	0	8	0	6	0
Pick-Me-Up	6	8	7	8	5	0
Punch	13	0	14	0	9	8
Queen	23	0	26	0	21	8
Scraps	7	0	8	0	6	0
Sketchy Bits	7	8	8	0	5	0
[illegible]	35	8	38	0	14	12
[illegible]	7	0	8	8	6	0
Saturday Review	26	0	27	0	14	8
Sketch	36	0	37	0	21	0
Sporting and Dramatic News	28	0	30	0	16	0
St. James's Budget	27	0	28	0	16	0
To-day	13	0	14	0	8	0
Tablet (Catholic)	33	0	21	0	14	0
Tit-bits	7	0	8	0	6	0
Times (London)	11	0	12	0	8	0
Truth	26	0	27	6	16	0
Vanity Fair	26	0	27	0	16	0
Weekly Times and Echo	7	0	8	0	6	0
Westminster Budget	17	8	18	0	12	8
Woman's Life	7	0	8	0	6	0
World	26	0	27	0	18	0
MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS (MONTHLY).						
Cassell's Family Magazine	7	8	8	8	4	12
Chamber's Journal	8	0	8	8	5	0
Cornhill Magazine	12	0	12	8	7	0
Contemporary Review	27	0	28	0	14	4
Family Herald	7	0	7	8	4	8
Fortnightly Review	27	0	28	0	14	4
Harper's Magazine	12	8	13	0	8	0
Idler	13	0	13	8	7	8
Lamb (Catholic)	6	8	7	0	4	8
Ladies' Realm	8	0	8	8	5	8
Leisure Hour	6	8	7	0	4	8
Macmillan's Magazine	11	8	12	8	7	0
Month (Catholic)	20	8	21	0	12	0
National Review	27	0	28	0	14	4
Nineteenth Century	27	0	28	0	14	4
Pearson's Magazine	7	8	8	0	5	8
Practitioner	16	8	17	0	10	0
Quarterly Review	8	0	8	8	5	4
Review of Reviews	21	0	21	8	15	0
Strand	12	0	12	8	7	4
Temple Bar	12	0	12	8	7	8
Young Ladies' Journal	21	0	21	8	15	0

The Prices in the first column are for Newspapers and Magazines posted DIRECT from England to Half-yearly or yearly Subscribers in India.

The Prices in the second column are for Newspapers and Magazines received in Bombay via BRINDISI and reposted up-country immediately on arrival.

The Prices in the third column are for Newspapers posted one week after arrival in Bombay, and for Magazines posted after one month in good second-hand condition.

Back numbers of the above Weeklies and Magazines can be supplied from the 1st April last at greatly reduced prices. Papers not included in this list can also be supplied to order, [illegible].

SEND FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES FOR 1898.

N.B.—Liberal allowance made to buyers of six or more Papers, Officers' Messes, Book Clubs, Public Institutions and Railway Libraries.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy...Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ADOLFSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in [illegible] within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus [illegible] Terms moderate. Arrangements made with Families for [illegible].

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT

All early applicants will receive
A
COLORED PORTRAIT
ON GOLD MOUNT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN
by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of
"BEEHIVE BRANDY"
To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN SUNDAY LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from SUNDAY next, the 2nd January, 1898, the UP-LOCAL TRAIN LEAVING VIRAR at 7-30 will leave at 7-50 and the UP-TRAIN LEAVING BANDRA at 9-48 will leave at 9-53.

C. CROMMELIN,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th December, 1897.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)...Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy...As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1898, at 4 P.M., to consider—(with a view to revision)—the Tariff of Rates for Insurance on Native Craft Business, as adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 21st September, 1897.

Representatives of Companies, not members of the Association, are also invited to attend.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 31st December, 1897.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL...£800,000
RESERVE FUND...£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

- Bombay.
- Calcutta.
- Rangoon.
- Colombo.
- Kandy.
- Thaiping.
- Deli (Sumatra).
- Singapore.
- Bangkok.
- Kwala Lumpor.
- Batavia.
- Sourabaya.
- Hongkong.
- Shanghai.
- Hankow.
- Foochow.
- Manila.
- Yokohama.
- Kobe.
- Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN WILSON,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. [illegible],00,000
RESERVES AND REST...Rs. 1473,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 15,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge on the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 50.

CASH CREDITS AND LOANS are granted on any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July, 1897

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algeria
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CRÉDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign Money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergère.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department created at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opéra, in the very best and most fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, If necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

E. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 24th, 25th, and 27th instant, and on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 31st instant, and 1st and 3rd proximo, being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th December, 1897.

MADRAS RACES.

1st SPRING MEETING 1898.

OWNERS are REMINDED that the 2nd Entrances for the 1st Spring Meeting to be held on the 25th, 27th and 29th January, 1898, close on SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1898.

Special attention is drawn to 1st para. of General Condition No. 9.

NOTICE.—Second Entry for Island Plate is Rs. 56, not Rs. 20, as shown in Programme.

J. CAMPBELL,
Honorary Secretary, Madras Races.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

CHANDUNBAI, widow of MANOCKJEE JIJIBHAI, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.

JOHN LAIDLAW, late a clerk in the Bombay Saw Mills and Timber Works, Byculla.

ALEXANDER RULE, late General Timekeeper, Locomotive and Carriage Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parel.

RUSTOMJEE BOMONJI PASTAKIA, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.

EUSEBIO FRANCIS VIEGAS, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.

The MISS G. BUTLER, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

BHANJI BAPUBHAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 15th December, 1897.

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25	„	11	0	8
30	„	12	4	[illegible]
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RESULTS OF 1896.

Net Premiums		£836,165
Profit—excluding Interest.	£84,800	
Interest on Investments	36,116	
		120,916
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	78,366	
		120,916

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£4,363,174.

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	Premiums.	Reserve Fund.
1876	£240,739	£37,914
1886	482,110	376,412
1896	836,165	873,194

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

[illegible] Sun sets, 5h. 34m. High water, [illegible] Low water, 0.5a.
[illegible] New Year's Day
[illegible] Parades, 7.30 a.m.
[illegible] of Lord Sandhurst, Victoria Terminus (... a.m. railway time.)
[illegible] of Transport Simla.

TO-MORROW.

[illegible] 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, [illegible] Low water, 0.10m., 1-1a.
[illegible] Foxhounds meet, Wankola.
P. and O. s. s. Ballaarat, with English mails of the [illegible] instant, due to arrive, noon.

[illegible] DOCK.—The steamers Naseri, Goa, and [illegible] left the dock yesterday.

A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—We have received a fine coloured portrait of her Majesty the Queen, a copy of which will be given away as a New Year's present to all buyers of the Beehive Brandy with each bottle by all the dealers of wines and liquor in Bombay and upcountry. The portrait is gilt mounted and is exquisitely finished.

BURGLARY IN A WAREHOUSE.—Morarji Jetha, a cloth merchant, having his warehouse in a lane, off the Old Hanoman Lane, reported to the police on Wednesday morning, that on opening the place at [illegible] a.m., that day, he discovered that the godown had been broken into, an entrance having been effected by removing four iron bars of a window overlooking a sweeper's gully, and that pieces of cloth, valued collectively at Rs. 276, had been stolen.

FIRE AT THE NEW GREAT EASTERN MILLS.—A fire broke out in the cotton-cleaning room of the New Great Eastern Mills, at Parel Road, on Thursday. The mill was working at the time, and the donkey engine of the mill was at once brought into requisition which, together with the combined efforts of the operatives, extinguished the flames in a few minutes. The fire was due to the over-heating of the machinery. The damage was estimated at Rs. 400.

CALENDARS.—Messrs. King, King and Co., the agents of the Universal Life Assurance Society, send us the very neat and serviceable blotting-book calendar of this old established and prosperous company, whose assets amount to over £4,200,000.—Messrs. Cowasji Ardesir and Sons, the agents for Pinet, Castillon and Co.'s Cognac, send us copies of their brightly coloured wall calendar for 1898, showing a thirsty sportsman in the act of taking a glass of cognac from a merry little waitress at a wayside inn.

A GIRL SERIOUSLY SCALDED.—Jeejeebai, a Hindu girl, aged five years, residing with her parents at Khoja Street, while playing in the cookroom on the morning of the 29th ultimo, accidentally fell over a pot of boiling rice, which had just been removed off the fire-place by her mother. The girl sustained serious scalds over her left leg, but she was not taken to any hospital, nor was any report made to the police about the occurrence until Thursday last, when symptoms of tetanus setting in, she was conveyed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where she at present lies in a dangerous condition.

THE BEGGAR NUISANCE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jolliffe charged about thirty Hindus with begging in the public streets. The accused were often warned by the police, but these warnings had no effect upon them, and they continued to trouble the public at the tram lines at Cowasji Patel Tank and Bhuleshwar. The first accused, was disguised as an ascetic, and begged alms under that guise, but the police had not much difficulty in finding out that he was a thief. The magistrate sentenced each of the accused to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Since Tuesday, the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities have refused to issue tickets at Damaun Road station to passengers for any station, or to admit in the train from that station even holders of return tickets. Mr. Correa Affonso, a barrister of Goa, holding a first-class return ticket for Bombay, presented himself at Damaun Road station to catch a train to Bombay, but was told by Mr. D. N. Joshi, the medical officer attached to the cordon on the Damaun frontier, that he would not be permitted to enter any train. He subsequently ascertained from Mr. Ingle that orders had been issued that no passes would be issued to any person on the Damaun Road station unless he had a pass from the Mamlatdar of Pardi. Mr. Affonso then proceeded in a palanquin to the next station, Bhelad, where he joined the train to Bombay.

THE FIRE AT WORLEE.—The following is the official report submitted by Superintendent Holdway to the Commissioner of Police, yesterday morning, regarding the fire which broke out in the Worlee Koliwada village, on Thursday night:—"At about 9 p.m., yesterday, a fire broke out in a hut, belonging to one Dhakoobai, at Worlee Koliwada, and in a very short time seventeen huts were enveloped in flames. The fire-engines were quickly on the spot, and the [illegible] Road manual was got to work. A hose was also attached to a stand-pipe, and there being a good supply of water, the fire was got under control in an hour. The damage was estimated at Rs. 3,755. Inquiries show that the fire was due to the burning wick of an oil lamp being carried into the jowlee roof of the hut by a rat, as witnessed by a tenant of the hut, who was then sitting near the door of the room and saw the light being carried into the roof."

DEATH FROM UNDUE CHRISTMAS FESTIVITY.—Mr. Alfred F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, [illegible] Spanish Hotel, touching the death of Anton Yaroush, a German, aged forty-[illegible] years, employed as assistant manager of the bar of the hotel, and residing in the hotel premises. The deceased was addicted to drink, and during the last three or four days he had been drinking rather heavily. On Thursday he had been attending to his work, and about 10 o'clock at night Mr. Ardeshir [illegible], one of the proprietors of the hotel, went to sleep, leaving deceased in the bar. Yaroush was then said to be under the influence of liquor. About [illegible] a.m., yesterday, one of the hamals informed Mr. Ardeshir that deceased was lying on the floor of the bathroom. Mr. Ardeshir went into the bathroom and found Yaroush lying on the floor dead. The deceased was seen in cheerful spirits on the previous day, and no reason could be assigned for his committing suicide. The jury brought in a verdict of death from excessive drinking.

A SMART GENERAL CLERK.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mahomed Kaiserkhan, a general clerk in the service of Mr. Alfred Hollis, gun-maker, was charged at the instance of Inspector Wilkins with misappropriation and criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 300. Mr. S. V. Dalvi conducted the prosecution. On the [illegible] November, complainant entrusted to accused Rs. 300 in currency notes, to be deposited in the Chartered Bank. The accused returned in about half-an-hour and produced a bank slip. He then asked for an advance of Rs. 30, the amount due to him on account of his wages. The amount was paid, and accused left office and never returned until he was arrested by the police. The accused, a smart young man from Upper India, cross-examined complainant at some length, and spoke English pretty correctly. His defence was that he was not the man charged by complainant. He never served under the latter, and he was in Bhopal and Sehoer and Jhansi at the time when it was alleged the offence was committed. The matter stands adjourned.

DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

INTERIM INJUNCTION.

F. L. MCAFEE vs. C. S. GORDON.

On behalf of the plaintiff (Mr. F. L. McAfee) Mr. R. M. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Hemming and Peace, applied for, and obtained, an injunction restraining the defendant under the following circumstances. The plaintiff in his plaint stated that he and the defendant had been [illegible] about September 1893 carrying on business in partnership under the name and firm of McAfee and Gordon, as customs, passenger, forwarding, and general commission agents. That in or about [illegible] 1893 they acquired certain desirable business premises at No. 28, Apollo Street, and obtained a lease from Mr. N. M. Wadia for a period of two years, where the partnership business has since been carried on. That the said lease expired about the [illegible] October, 1897, and about the 15th November the defendant informed the plaintiff that the landlord was willing to renew the lease on condition that the municipal taxes be also paid by the partnership. It was then agreed that one of them should negotiate with the landlord for a renewal of the lease. The defendant then explained that Mr. [illegible] (house agent) had the matter in hand, and asked the plaintiff to wait awhile. The plaintiff [illegible] all the negotiations in connection with the [illegible] in the hands of the defendant, and now [illegible] that, on the 27th November, the defendant [illegible] in the name of the firm to the landlord [illegible] to accept the terms and agreeing to vacate [illegible] on the 31st December 1897. On the same [illegible] the defendant obtained, in his own name, [illegible] of the premises from the 1st January 1898 [illegible] period of five years upon the very terms [illegible] he had declined to accept on behalf [illegible] partnership. Copy of the defendant's letter [illegible]. The defendant also on the 9th [illegible] 1897, wrote to the plaintiff putting an end [illegible] partnership and giving notice to him that after the 31st December, 1897, he would carry on business in partnership with [illegible] and calling upon him (plaintiff) to give up [illegible] of the premises. The plaintiff stated [illegible] defendant's letter of the 27th November [illegible] without his knowledge, or consent and [illegible] contravention of the agreement with him, [illegible] conduct of the defendant in obtaining [illegible] in his name was a breach of faith, [illegible] defendant having so obtained a new lease [illegible] had given notices to the sub-tenants [illegible] to pay their rents to him alone. He [illegible] therefore prayed that it may be declared [illegible] lease obtained by the defendant is an asset [illegible] partnership to the benefit of which the plaintiff [illegible] equally entitled with the defendant. (c) [illegible] interest of the plaintiff and the defendant [illegible] said lease might be sold or otherwise [illegible] and credited to the said partnership in [illegible] equal shares. (d) That in the meantime [illegible] may be restrained by injunction from [illegible] of the premises under the lease and [illegible] the rents or from dealing therewith [illegible] to the prejudice of the plaintiff and if [illegible] receiver might be appointed to take [illegible] (f) That the defendant may be ordered [illegible] of the suit.

[illegible] upon reading the plaint and an [illegible] plaintiff, issued an interim injunction [illegible] restraining the defendant from taking [illegible] premises under the said lease and [illegible] receiving the rent and dealing [illegible] way to the prejudice of the [illegible]

[illegible]—With advancing years grey hair [illegible] with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair [illegible] restores to the former colour and [illegible] appearance.—Lockyer's The English [illegible]

[illegible]ASSAR OIL prevents hair falling [illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ACCORDING to a Home paper the Imperial Government have decided to pay the whole of the charges of the 27th Bombay Infantry recently despatched to Mombasa.

THE British regiments likely to share in the Buner Expedition are the Buffs, the Royal West Kent, and the Highland Light Infantry, all of which are now well seasoned.

THERE has been cyclonic weather in the Bay of Bengal this week, causing an abnormally high temperature in Calcutta, but giving no rain. The weather on Wednesday was more settled.

EXCHANGE was very firm on Wednesday, business being done in Bombay at 1s. 4d., though rates receded slightly at the close. A further fall occurred in Government Paper.

WHILE Sir Charles Nairne (Commanding the Forces in Bombay) acts for Sir William Lockhart as Commander-in-Chief when the latter goes Home on leave, Major-General Sir William Galbraith, Commanding Quetta District, will officiate in the Bombay Command. On General Nairne's retirement in September Sir Power Palmer will probably succeed to the Bombay Command.

THE British India steamer Obra, which was in a collision the other day at Garden Reach is now in Kidderpur Graving Dock, and is being rapidly repaired. All her cargo of rice had to be discharged before she could be towed off the bank. The breach is several feet wide, and extends from the top to the bottom of her port quarter. Already part of the breach has been plated over, but the appearance of the vessel is still very remarkable. Had she not been able to run to the bank, she must inevitably have sunk. The Clan Macdonald is also undergoing repairs.

THE second General Memorandum on the rice crop in Bengal, Lower Burma, and Madras states that in Bengal and Burma the conditions of the season have been on the whole most favourable, and in both provinces a harvest well in excess of a good average is being reaped. The prospects are not so cheerful in Madras, where though an unusually large area was sown with rice, it is apprehended that the yield will be reduced in consequence of the comparative failure of the north-east monsoon.

CAPTAIN TREGAY, mining expert, is now in Ceylon, an object of his visit being to prosecute a search for gold, which he believes will be found to exist in paying quantities if the sources of the alluvial deposits in which traces of the precious metal have been found are looked for scientifically. The forthcoming introduction of Lockhart's Gem Separator is expected to give a fillip to the gem industry in the island, as a serious drawback to that industry has been the facility with which gems could be stolen by the natives engaged in gem-mining.

AN application in respect of the undermentioned invention has been filed:—No. 475 of 1897.—William Loftus Carlton Crawford, coffee planter, of Oscoor Estate, Hassan District, in the Province of Mysore, for an improvement in the construction of flower pots for the purpose of facilitating bedding, grafting and other operations in connection with plants and flowers, specially applicable to the cultivation of the coffee plant.

TEST relief works were opened out on the 23rd December 1897 on the Duttalur-Pamur road Udaygiri Taluq, Nellore District, and there are now about 1,300 people on the works. On the 25th idem Mr. Scott, the Collector, Mr. Campbell, the Assistant Collector, and Mr. Barron, the District Board Engineer, were out inspecting the works. It being Christmas Day the Collector ordered work to be stopped for the day. The relief workers are employed in collecting and breaking metal. A kitchen has also been started.

THE two games in the semi-finals of the Lahore Polo Tournament were played on Wednesday morning. The first game was of a desultory character, and was between Lahore Station, comprising Messrs. Sullivan, Barron, Babington and Major Egerton, and Mian Mir comprising Messrs. Onslow, Savory, Robertson, and Ballantine. The umpires were Captains Pitman and Dunlop Smith. In the first chukker Lahore scored one goal and Mian Mir a subsidiary; in the second Mian Mir scored a subsidiary; in the third Lahore scored a goal; in the fourth there was no addition to the score; in the fifth Mian Mir scored a goal, and in the sixth nothing was added. The Lahore team thus won by two goals to one goal two subsidiaries. In the second game, Ferozepore v. Amritsar, the former team had it all their own way, and at the final call of time the score stood in favour of Ferozepore by ten goals five subsidiaries to one goal two subsidiaries. The Amritsar team comprised Messrs. Frizelle, Buchanan, Rendall, and Dr. Mulroney; and Ferozepore, Mr. Lamb, Majors Welman and Templer and Mr. Taylor. Umpires Captains Pitman and Dunlop Smith.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Elgin received a deputation on the subject of a sight for the statue of the Queen-Empress near the south entrance to Government House grounds. Sir Francis Maclean, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Queen Empress' Commemoration Fund, introduced the deputation, which consisted of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Hon. Sir Patrick Playfair, Mr. Allan Arthur, and Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore. The proposal of the Executive Committee was favourably entertained by His Excellency who said he had no personal objection, but that before any final decision could be arrived at, it was necessary that some plan should be submitted to show how far the proposed site would interfere with the compound of Government House in the matter of land.

WITHIN the next few days, observes the Allahabad paper, we should know whether the Bunerwals will tender their submission and comply with the terms imposed by Government. Opinions differ somewhat as to the course they will adopt. There are those who believe that as their neighbours have submitted the men of Buner also will give in, seeing that they cannot arrange for a great tribal combination; but others argue that, like the Swatis when the Chitral Expedition began, they will make one stand in the passes for their name's sake and thereafter open negotiations. The military authorities will be fully prepared for either contingency. A Field Force is now being organised at the Malakand which will be ready to move into Buner when the period of grace expires, that is if the *jirgahs* are not on their way to Mardan. It has been the boast of the Bunerwals that they have never been conquered, and that the Ambela campaign ended in a "draw;" but they over-look the fact that on that occasion the tribesmen who flocked to the standard of the Akhund of Swat came from all parts of the borderland and from Eastern Afghanistan, and that they themselves were in a minority. If it is necessary to lift the *purdah* from Buner, as it has been lifted from Tirah, our troops will be able easily to overcome any resistance which the Bunerwals offer, even if the Chamlawals join them. Both tribes are badly armed, having few breech loaders, and though their swordsmen are brave to a fault, *ghazi* charges against modern rifles can scarcely be successful. Buner can put 8,000 men into the field and Chamla about 2,000, but this is only if all the clans are united. There will probably be dissension in their ranks when it is known that Government have a force at hand to invade their country in case of non-compliance with the demands made.

THE first General Memorandum on the wheat crop of the season 1897-98 states that in northern India the prospects of the harvest are on the whole excellent, the areas sown in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh being well up to the average, while the crop is coming along under favourable conditions. In Sind also there is a prospect of the large crop, the area sown having greatly exceeded the average. Unfortunately this is not the case with other great wheat-growing regions. In Bombay, Berar and the Central Provinces the desire of the people to secure early replenishment of their exhausted supplies of food-grains and the high price of wheat seed have led to excessive sowing with millets of land which after an ordinary season would have been sown with wheat. Moreover the prospects of the crop on this contracted area in Bombay and Berar are not particularly good. In the Central Provinces, however, a fair crop may be expected. So far as quantity is concerned, therefore, the wheat export is not likely to be as large as was anticipated, but the price, of course, is much higher than it has been for years.

KING HUMBERT's delight in the most fatiguing exercises, and his absolute disregard as to the weather, which he never allows to interfere with any plans that he may have made, give his doctors some anxiety (says a correspondent of the *Morning Post*). The *Roman Herald* tells a good story of the late Dr. Saglione, who died quite recently, and in whom the King has lost a most devoted servant and friend. Saglione rarely left his Royal master's side, whether the King was chasing chamois in the snows of the Alps, hunting wild boar at Castel Fusano, or during the great and tiring reviews on the plains of Lombardy. A chronic cough that the King had contracted, owing to constant exposure to all kinds of weather, drove Saglione to despair, for His Majesty absolutely refused to take any remedies. One evening the King seemed inclined to follow his doctor's advice, however, and Saglione accordingly sent to his room some powders to be taken during the night. Early the next morning he went to inquire after his patient. The King told him that he was "much better; I might almost say quite well." "Your Majesty [illegible]

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, when Mr. Khursetji Rustomji Cama, vice-president, presided. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The election of the following new members was announced:—Mr. E. Astley, Agent, Burmah Ruby Mines, Mogok, and Mr. Fardunji Dadabhai Mulla, M.A., Examiner in Arts to the University of Bombay. The following present was announced and thanks voted to the donors:—From Wien-Mittheilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien-Band XXVII Heft IV and 5.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF KHANDEISH.

Mr. Fardunji Dadabhai Mulla, M.A., Examiner in Arts to the University of Bombay, then read an interesting paper on the etymology of the name "Khandeish," with parallel illustrations. The following is a short *resumé* of the paper:—The first interesting feature of Khandeish, said the lecturer, was its name with reference to which he examined ten theories.

1. As Bharat-khand was the country of Bharat, so Khandeish is the country of the Khans. Instances of places named after rulers are Sapores, founded by the Persian Shahpo; Ramses, built by Hebrew captives during that monarch's reign; and Gibraltar—Gibel-ul-Tarik, the hill of Tarik,—who landed there before marching against Roderick. . . . This may be paralleled by places named after the ruled; *e.g.*, Bhaigaon in the same district; Lar-deish, as Gujerat was anciently called; Persepolis and Andalusia, more properly Vandalitia, after the Vandals. This theory was first advanced by Abul Fazl, and its claim rests on the title Khan conferred on Malek Naser (A. D. 1417 by Ahmed I of Gujerat. The theory implies that the name of a part was afterwards transferred to the whole, as the second Faruki held only a part of Western Khandeish when he received the title. Parallel instances are England, from the Angles settling in a part of Britain, Scotland from an Irish clan settling in Argyllshire; France, from the Franks settling in the northeast of Gaul; Prussia, from the home of the Prussi clan; Switzerland, from the Canton, Schwitz; Holland originally the name of a province; and Persia from Fars, the seat of the latest empire.) The Faruki had gradually extended their dominions; and it is supposed that on a fresh division by the British, Khandeish proper was separated from Khandwa (original खांडवा). Note the place of the d, and of Bhilwada, Dewada, and town wards like "Mulla Wari in Nowsari," in the latter name, however, the d is ड or ढ; while in the Narma Kosh, it is ड or ढ). Conceding, likewise, that the monarchs of an obscure house should have been known by three such regal titles as "Malek, Raja and Khan," then remains the question, why should Khandeish have remained without a name till, or changed its name in the advent of a comparatively unimportant house; (Chinch-Kheda in the district has changed its name to Mahoji, but here the reason is weighty. Akbar changed Khandeish into Dan-deish when he sent Prince Danyal there as Viceroy; but the name soon died out) further, Khan-mulk would have been better than such a hybrid as Khandeish. Moreover, Ferishta mentions the name Khandeish in A.D. 1294, *i.e.*, before the rule of the Farukis. The theory only results from a desire to explain ancient names by modern political events.

2. "The Netherlands." (of Akkad Higher Land and Shumir, flat country, in ancient Chaldœa). The district is lower than that beyond the Satpura range, as appears from Malcolm's memoir; and Mr. Bain in his Census Report, speaks of "the tongue of flat country lying between the table-lands of Malwa and the Deccan. (of with this confirmation the Turanian depression to the north of Iran. The name Deccan, and the physical configuration of India were here discussed at some length). In this theory, both words are Indian. (देश; Z. Dangho, Cun. Dahyaush. खान is खाडे n and I. This was illustrated by various derivatives denoting depth or underground state); and it is supported by names originating in geographical situation, or peculiarities, *e.g.*, Himalaya, Japan, Sham and Yemen, (so named from their being supposed to lie to the west and east of Mecca) Khorasan, Hindostan, Punjab, Doab, and Bombay. Though the former may also be supported by names like Haiderabad and St. Petersburgh, these have evidently only a recent history. [The lecturer here elaborately illustrated the subject by names originating in 1. Botanical peculiarities, *e.g.*, Panch Vati, as Nassick was anciently called. 2. Names of creatures, *e.g.*, Asterabad, Gergestan, Saistan, Jorjan, Mazandran, Kerman—all provinces in Central Asia, from mule, vulture, dog, wolf, rhinoceros and worm, respectively, which can be explained, probably by the nickname theory adduced by Mr. Herbert Spencer; (Fars, however, differs from these); 3. Geological or ethnological aspects, *e.g.*, Kem or Chem, "Black Country," as Egypt was called.]

3. "The Region of Plenty; as of धान्याति खान for a full granary. The Theory is important, as agricultural wealth was once the only wealth; this being also one of the main causes of Chaldean and Egyptian civilization. (The agricultural resources of Khandeish were here pointed out at some length.)

4. "The Region where there is sufficient to eat." (Here the lecturer examined at great length the history of Khandeish in proof of its agricultural wealth).

5. खंड देश "a country as big as a continent (of the vulgar etymology of Isfahan=Nim Jehan). The district now comprises a smaller area than formerly, but is still larger than any other. (The geographical limits of Khandeish and the changes they underwent under various dynasties, from B.C. 300 downwards, were here examined at considerable length.) Khandeish may have once been regarded as a Khand on account of scanty geographical knowledge (of which the lecturer drew several illustrations from sacred and profane history; but, if so, Yava, nashva-Khand, e.g. (on the analogy of Bagh-Khand would have been a better designation.

6. खीन देश the "Region of Valleys." (Colonel Sykes). The lecturer deemed this improbable, as in the evolution of society, especially that in Khandeish mountains, rather than valleys, were the important factor.

7. कान्हा देश, the "Land of Krishna," (Mr. Sinclair). Here the lecturer narrated the local tradition in which *Kahnha* and *Kaona* were confounded, or Krishna being called the one-eyed god; and pointed out how Kahnha or Kahn is a term that has passed into love poetry. This can be supported neither by the Puranas, the Prem Saghar, nor the Mahabharatta. (The Pandava Kuruva war was here sketched, and Krishna's part in the same pointed out).

8. "The Region to be devoured" (Sc. by Agni). खनि, to eat. (Here the lecturer examined the Puranic myth and local tradition of Agni being promised the Khadava Forest by Arjoo; illustrating them by the legends of Ram Bauh and Doongar Gaon, and Roland's Breach; and instancing as instances Mumbai (Bombay), Baghdad, Mecca, Babylon, Assyria, Karchemesh, Istakhar (Persepolis) Heliopolis, Sabœa, Cairo, Ez-zahra (the Palace of Cordova), Jerusalem, Hierapolis, Diospolis, (Thebes)—as places named after deities or through sacred considerations.)

9. That "Khandeish" is the खंडव वन of the Mahabharatta. (Here the lecturer examined the story of the Pandavas' exile into that forest; and India, physically and politically, from the earliest times); Khandava being said to be a transition from Pandava (Labial and Guttural, of. Varana and Ghilan,—Dr. Haug).

10. "The Separated Region." (The various derivatives from खंड were here examined). This refers to an old legend of the dowager-queen being given a (separated) part of the country. But history does not mention the story, and the Institutes do not recognise the usage. (Here the various forms of primogeniture were examined; and the incidents supposed to originate *chess* mentioned).

Of the theories thus examined, two refer to history; but the 1st is unsupported by facts, while the 10th pertains to legendary times. Of three, which refer to mythology, the 7th is the weakest, the 8th plausible, and the 9th probable. The 3rd and 4th, which refer to agricultural aspects, are both reasonable; of the 2nd and 5th, which refer to geographical aspects, the one is much stronger than the other. The 6th, which refers to physical aspects, is improbable.

After a discussion on the subject of the above paper a vote of thanks to the author of the paper was voted, and the usual compliment to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

MR. G. A. SALA'S LAST ILLNESS.

MRS. SALA, in a letter to the *Times*, writes:—It is true that before my marriage with Mr. Sala he was very kindly assisted by his friend Mr. Labouchere to the extent, if my memory serves me aright of £250, as he also was by myself and my friends. The necessity for some rearrangement of his affairs mainly arose from heavy family liabilities of the past in which I had no part or share, together with his directorship of an unfortunate public company and his losses on gold mine shares in which he speculated during and after his visit to Australia. From my personal knowledge of Mr. Labouchere, and also from the fact that my husband had a sincere regard for him and was always ready to serve him whenoccasion arose for such service, I feel sure that were Mr. Labouchere fully acquainted with many details of my husband's real life, which I intend publishing very shortly, he would be the first person to acknowledge that I was powerless to prevent some part of Mr. Sala's collection of autograph letters and manuscripts from becoming scattered and changing hands. Touching Mr. Sala's social position so far as it concerns me, all I can say is that he did not in any way after our marriage "disappear from the circle of his former friends." On the contrary, he entertained them more frequently and more liberally than he had done beforetime, both at our flat in Victoria Street and at our house at Brighton; and those same friends with but few exceptions, have been as good and staunch to me since my great loss as they were to my husband in his long illness. With regard to the proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph" it is well known that they helped my husband very considerably when he was on his sick-bed, and I was the first to acknowledge their aid, both in the Press and to them personally. And I intend to do still more, by gratefully giving exact details of such kindness in my forthcoming book. As to the dispute between Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Hess, I have no concern in it; and my able solicitor, Mr. Bernard Abrahams, instructed counsel to state this fact to the Judge in Court upon the recent hearing of the case respecting the publication of certain letters.

THE *Isis* tells two pleasant examination stories. The first is of a candidate who, in the Divinity viva voce, was asked to translate a portion of the Gospels. As he did not stop at the end of that portion, the examiner said to him, "Thank you, Mr. —, that will do. We are quite satisfied with your paper." "Oh! please," was the answer, "do let me go on. I should so like to find out how this story ends." Modern History furnishes the other. One candidate's paper in the Oxford Local Examination contained the following luminous and surprising passage, "General Wolfe boldly attacked the Arabian Knights, without waiting for the other three corpses to come up!"

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar [illegible]

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

THE following letter, over the signature of Mr. Karkaria, appears in the columns of the *Times*:—

Sir,—Reuter telegraphs to-day that in a special article on "Indian Affairs" you condemn the system of teaching history in the Indian aided schools and colleges, and especially deplore the political consequences of the idea inculcated of a former united and prosperous India. The educated Indians are just now in bad odour in England owing to the persistent attempt in certain quarters to decry them as dangerous and disaffected to British rule. We are all sorry here to see the great representative paper of the just and generous English nation take a part in running down a class that is really the best result of British rule in India and one of which the British ought to be most proud. But I am sure the *Times* has too much of the characteristic English virtue of fairmindedness not to allow the other side to say a few words by way of explanation and defence.

I may say that I do not belong to the "National Congress" party, and cannot sympathize with many of their airy aspirations. I have on several occasions criticised them frankly and severely, and have been in return soundly rated by many of them for my pains. My chief quarrel with them is that they have too prematurely taken to political schemes and have neglected the crying need of social reform. But when, as at present, they, and with them the entire educated class, are, through ignorance, or worse, reasons, charged with disloyalty to the British rule and sedition, I think it is the duty of all of us to try and put the English people straight with us and to show that they are being misled by interested parties. I do not mean to go into the entire subject of the loyalty of the educated Indians here, as I intend to do it at length elsewhere. But I shall, with your permission, say a few words about the argument of your special article. The teaching of history to the Indians is condemned as tending to make them disaffected to the ruling power. Now the teaching of history in "Indian aided schools and colleges" is much the same as in the other places of the world, or if there be any radical and essential difference, it has to be shown. It requires but a very little consideration and, only a little knowledge of the real facts, to show that the teaching of history tends in exactly the opposite direction. I have some experience of the teaching of history in "Indian aided schools and colleges," both as student and teacher, and I have also in my own small and insignificant way written about history. History, I firmly have come to believe, is the greatest helper of British rule in India. So far from its teaching being dangerous, it is the most efficient instrument of creating a loyal and contented frame of mind among us, Indians. The history of India under the Marathas and the Mahomedans can be used, and as a matter of fact is used, to point many a moral in favour of the present regime. In my own case I remember very well how the strong bias in favour of the British was created in me when I was a boy learning in a small textbook the disgusting details of the pre-British period. Whilst lecturing at college to classes of most intelligent students, I have found that history furnishes the real foil which makes British rule shine out all the better and brighter. The more the past history of the land is known the better certainly do people learn to appreciate the present rule; the latter is such a vivid contrast to the former. British rule, so far from shunning, should court comparison with its predecessors; they were all over so much inferior.

This brings me to the second part of the argument of your special article—that the "Political consequences of the idea inculcated of a former united and prosperous India are to be deplored." It would be curious to see how it is found that such an idea is inculcated here by the schools and colleges. The statement is quite contrary to the experience of those who are in a position to know the real facts. Look at any of the numerous text-books of Indian history in use in Indian schools and colleges—and the most widely used are those by Englishmen like Sir W. W. Hunter, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Talboys Wheeler, and other equally unimpeachable writers; look at books written by Indians themselves—that, for instance, by Mr. R. C. Dutt, I. C. S., C. I. E., the most circulated book of its kind—and what will you find about past India in them? Certainly not that it was united and prosperous in former days under the Mahomedans and Marathas. On the contrary, they all agree in iterating and reiterating the divided, distracted, and ruinous state of the country for a long time till the British took it in hand. In no history worthy of the name—in fact, I do not assert too much when I say in no history-book whatever in use among students here—will anyone find the "idea inculcated of a former united and prosperous India." On the contrary, Indian writers deplore that their land has been in a divided state for ages, and that this was the chief cause of its succumbing to foreigners like the successive Mahomedan dynasties from Ghazni downwards. Even under Akbar, the most successful ruler of India, the whole continent of India was never united. Even his benevolent policy during half-a-century of trying to unite Hindus and Mahomedans failed, and under his successors was as far off as ever, whilst under Aurangzeb the land was certainly in a state of disruption and ruin. Nobody believes that under the Marathas India was united and prosperous. Maratha methods of Government are too well-known to Indians to be represented in any but their true light. The Hindus, when they were under their own kings before the advent of Mahomed of Ghazni, were also far from being united, and the annals of these Rajput and other Hindu kingdoms, as read in Forbes and Tod, or by the people in their own books, are full of civil quarrels and internecine wars, of one king desolating his neighbour's territories because the latter would not give him his daughter in marriage, or brothers fighting for their father's legacy, and so forth. No, for the last 2,000 years and more, India has never been united and never has enjoyed the strength and prosperity born of union; and the people and the educated classes know this very well.

It is only when they go so far back as the third century before Christ that they come across some almost mythical and certainly conjectural record of united India under Asoka. But "the political consequences" of the hazy idea held perchance by some Indian scholars of a universal Indian Empire under Asoka more than [illegible] centuries ago are quite perceptible to ordinary eyes, and "to deplore" such a thing is to trouble one's soul needlessly. Educated Indians have enough knowledge and sense to know that even if Asoka did succeed in uniting India—which is very doubtful—it was merely physical union, and to most nations and countries of this vast continent called India he must have been just as much a foreigner as the British to-day. In fact they know that any one ruler of the whole of the Indian continent must be a foreigner in race and religion to all Indians but the people of his own province, just as an Emperor of Europe—if such a person were possible—would be a foreigner to all the countries and races of Europe but his own.

It is not, therefore, that the Indians sigh for any phantom past. The very fact that for 2,000 years, since Asoka, India has never been united, shows them the impossibility of such a union of its peoples and religions. It is only under the British that they have come to think of the possibility of union. Therefore, to blame them for looking to the past as their period of glory and union is to blame them for an idea which they do not entertain and never can entertain. No, they know very well that the historical part of their country has been a past misrule and tyranny, of division and corruption, of fierce hatred of race and religion, of incessant strife and trouble of every sort. As Sir Henry Maine puts it: "On the educated native of India, the past presses with awful and terrible a power for it to be safe for him to play or palter with it. The clouds which overshadow his household, the doubts which beset his mind, the impotence of progressive advance which he struggles against, are all part of an inheritance of nearly unmixed evil which he has received from the past." ("Village communities and other Lectures," p. 291.) Let, then, the story of this past be rather taught to him, and he will certainly appreciate the difference in the present better. He will certainly then learn to be most thankful for British rule, for he will know what to expect if Britain were to withdraw from this country. The teaching of history, as well as of other things, has been a part of the enlightened and generous policy of England to her God-given dependency, and it is by this policy that England has risen in the estimation of the nations of the world in the present, and will live in the grateful memory of history in the future. Let her not, owing to momentary chagrin, repent of what is really her great glory, lest the credit due to her for her generosity be diminished, or try to go back upon the past and lose his glory and credit altogether before God and men.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 30th December:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Portsaid	Socialised.
Philadelphia	Ross Bombay.
Bickaneer	H. C. Cloaltoun, Esq., Church Gate.
Goa	Joaquine Cabral, care of D. M. Fernandes, near Frere Station No. 5 Fort.
Moradabad	Intezar Husein.
Ellichpur	Nirabhai, Engineer, Byculla.
Calcutta	Balis Tale van Gayandutt.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th December 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,100	15,500	20	17,620
Or per mile of Railway	15	110	—	125
For [illegible] weeks of half year	32,965	2,63,080	2,515	3,18,571
Total for 24 weeks	35,065	2,78,580	2,548	3,16,201
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,876	14,348	42	18,266
Per mile of Railway	28	102	..	130
Total to corresponding date	30,428	2,38,676	3,828	2,81,932

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 636
Ditto to date .... „ 15,730

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 18th December, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,1,102	5,41,930	6,367	6,48,939
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.				

Increase ....Rs. 86,437

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and taken the honours of Soaps which, during [illegible]

THE FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

GENERAL YEATMAN-BIGGS' DESPATCHES.

THE Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting despatches from Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C. B., Commanding the Kurram-Kohat Force, describing the operations which took place on the Samana Range and in the Kurram Valley in August and September last.

The Governor-General in Council concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his appreciation of the conduct of these operations, and of the behaviour of the troops engaged.

The Governor-General in Council desires especially to express his admiration of the brilliant defence of Fort Gulistan by the 36th Sikhs, and of the post of Saragarhi by a party of twenty men of the same regiment under the command of Havildar Ishar Singh, who died fighting to the last, displaying a heroic devotion which has never been surpassed in the annals of the Indian Army.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S COMMENTS.

Major-General G. de C. Morton, C. B., Adjutant-General in India, in forwarding the despatches from the Commander-in-Chief to the Government of India, says:—

His Excellency is of opinion that the operations in question were well planned and skilfully carried out. The march to the relief of Gulistan was performed under very trying circumstances, owing to the heat and to a great scarcity of water en route, but the force successfully accomplished its object with the same gallantry and cheerfulness as have been evinced on every occasion by our troops during the various operations which have recently taken place on the North-West Frontier.

The Commander-in-Chief wishes to draw attention to the admirable conduct and steadiness of the 36th Sikhs, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, during the attack on the various posts held by that regiment on the Samana range.

At Sangar, the small garrison made a sortie and gallantly captured a standard from the enemy, while the brilliant defence of Fort Gulistan by the detachment under the command of Major Des Voeux reflects the greatest credit on that officer and the garrison of the post.

The Government of India will, his Excellency is assured, appreciate fully the intrepid manner in which the late Havildar Kala Singh led the sortie from the Gulistan fort, and also the conduct of Havildar Sundar Singh, who assisted his comrades at a critical moment.

The Commander-in-Chief deeply regrets the loss of the garrison of Saragarhi a post held by 21 men of the 36th Sikhs, and he wishes to record his admiration of the heroism shown by those gallant soldiers. Fighting against overwhelming numbers they died at their post, thus proving their loyalty and devotion to their Sovereign, while upholding to the last the traditional bravery of the Sikh nation.

The creditable manner in which the attack of the enemy on the post at Sadda was repulsed is due, in His Excellency's opinion, not only to the steadiness and good discipline of the garrison, but also to the satisfactory arrangements for the protection of his camp which were made by Colonel G. L. R. Richardson C. I. E.

In conclusion, the Commander-in-Chief recommends to the favourable consideration of Government the services of Major-General Yeatman-Biggs C. B., and those mentioned by him in his despatch. Among the names brought specially to notice is that of Miss Theresa McGrath, whose heroism is described in terms with His Excellency cordially endorses.

GENERAL WOLSELEY'S COMMENDATION.

Lieutenant-General Sir G. B. Wolseley, K. C. B., Commanding the Forces, Punjab, sent the despatches to the Adjutant-General. In doing so he said:—

These operations seem to have been well planned and carried out. The heroic defence of Saragarhi is, in my opinion, worthy of the highest praise, and I deeply lament the loss of the garrison.

I fully endorse the Major-General's commendation on the defence of Fort Gulistan and the behaviour of all ranks. Major Des Voeux proved himself a gallant and skilful leader, and the Major-General's remarks on this officer's conduct appear to be fully deserved.

I have much pleasure in recommending for the Order of Merit all the non-commissioned officers and men the Major-General has brought to notice.

THE ATTACKS ON HANGU AND THE SAMANA POSTS.

Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, Commanding the Kohat Field Force, writing from Fort Lockhart, the 21st September, says:—

I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that news was received by me from reliable sources at Hangu on the 8th instant, to the effect that the Afridis had decided to come and assist the Orakzais in attacks on Hangu and on the Samana posts on Friday, the 10th instant.

4 guns, 9th Field Battery, R.A.
2 squadrons, 3rd Bengal Cavalry. } To Pat Darband only.
1 squadron, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.
4 companies, Royal Irish, Regt., 300.
1-2nd Gurkhas, 500.
1-3rd Gurkhas, 500.
2nd Punjab Infantry, 503.
H-H company, No. 4 Co., Bombay S. and M.
Sect. No. 8 British Field Hospital.
Sect. No. 42 Native Field Hospital.

Having on the same day received reports that the necessary amount of transport and supplies for putting thirty days' supplies into the Samana posts had been collected, I gave orders to start that night with a column, strength as per margin. The ammunition supply had, ten days previously, been sent up by me to the Samana, making up the total number of rounds to four hundred per rifle, 36 Sikhs.

Concentrating at Pat Darband at 1-30 a.m., on the 9th instant, the 1-2nd Gurkhas moved up the road as advanced guard, and occupied the plateau on which Dhar is situated, before daylight. At 4 a.m., the remainder of the column started. No enemy were reported in sight, and the road was found too bad for guns. So I sent the cavalry and artillery back to Hangu, and the convoy proceeded up the road, arriving at Fort Lockhart about mid-day.

On the 10th I sent the half company of the Bombay Sappers and Miners to improve the defences of Gulistan.

At 7-30 p.m., Major Bewicke-Copley reported that he had seen clouds of smoke north of the Sampagha Pass, and that the Afridis were coming over the pass.

The distribution of troops on the Samana on the morning of the 11th is given in Appendix "A."

Hearing that the whole of the Afridi *lashkar* had arrived at Karappa during the night, I sent a few scouts of the 1-3rd Gurkhas down the spurs towards the Khanki valley, to ascertain if the information was correct, as Karappa cannot be seen from the Samana plateau. These scouts were supported by the 1-3rd Gurkhas and two companies of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment.

About 10 a.m., large numbers of the enemy could be seen marching down the Khanki Valley. I at once recalled the troops by heliograph. Just before receiving the order to retire the 1-3rd Gurkhas fired a few long range volleys into a party of the enemy, and three were seen to drop. At 1 p.m. Major Bewicke-Copley reported to me from Crag Picquet that 22 standards and about 10,000 men had passed down the valley.

It seemed probable that the tribesmen intended to carry out their threat of attacking Hangu, or perhaps Shahu Khel, a small post guarding the Khanki valley, about four miles north-west of the point where it is crossed by the Kohat-Hangu road.

This post has been reinforced by me with one company of the Royal Irish and 81 rifles of the 15th Sikhs, under command of Major Forster, Royal Irish Regiment.

I ordered the 2nd Punjab Infantry to seize Gogra Hill, supported by the 1-2nd Gurkhas.

The commandant of the Border Militia Police, Mr. D. Donald, informed me that a large number of the enemy were making for the Darband Kotal, and the officer commanding the 1-2nd Gurkhas reported to me (7 p.m.) that seven standards and a considerable number were retracing their steps up the valley.

A convoy with two days' supplies had been ordered out from Hangu to meet me at the Pat Darband Kotal, where I found them when I advanced with the remainder of the column. The supplies had been sent up on 51 camels, as no mules were available.

The advanced guard and main column halted for the night at 9 p.m., on the hill. A few shots were fired at the rear guard from Gogra Hill, and the whole of the *sarwans*, except one, bolted, and the camels, being left without drivers and without nose-strings stampeded. The rear guard, consisting of a wing of the 1-3rd Gurkhas, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pulley, and two companies of the 1-2nd Gurkhas, under Captain Robinson, withstood several determined attacks, and did their utmost to save the convoy. At midnight I sent out two companies of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, under Lieutenant Elsmie accompanied by Captain Scudamore, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, to assist in bringing the camels in. All but two were found to have thrown their loads, so it was useless, and by 2 a.m., the rear guard had taken up the position assigned to them in the bivouac. The enemy consisted of Sheikhans, Mishtis, Malla Khels and Ali Khels, and they admit to their losses being over 100 killed and wounded. A leading *malik* of the Sheikhans was wounded, and five leading Mulla Khels killed.

When morning broke (12th), I sent out Colonel Lawrence, Royal Irish Regiment, with two companies of his battalion and five companies of each of the remaining corps, to endeavour to recover the camels and stores, but only thirteen camels were recovered, and of these only two had loads. The Royal Irish fired long range volleys to keep the tribesmen at a respectful distance. On the return of Colonel Lawrence's reconnaissance, I set the column

ONCE MORE IN MOTION

Towards Lakka, as being the best position from which both Hangu and Shahu Khel could be protected. I arrived there at 1 p. m. but finding no water, and having lost our food, I issued orders to commence the march to Hangu at 3 p. m. At 3-30 p. m. I received a message by helio from Fort Lockhart that Saragarhi was hard pressed, and at 4-30 p. m., it was helioed that Saragarhi had fallen, and that Gulistan was hard pressed.

Four riflemen of the 1-2nd Gurkhas who had been reported missing the previous evening, rejoined, having made their way by the Darband Kotal.

The troops after their hard day without food or water had earned a rest, but about 3-30 p. m., on the 13th, a letter was brought me from Major Des Voeux 36th Sikhs, commanding at Gulistan, urgently asking for help. I immediately despatched two guns of the 9th Field Battery, and the 3rd Bengal Cavalry with their signallers to gallop along the road at the foot of the hills as far towards Gulistan as they could go, and sent a wire to Doaba to despatch two more guns of the 9th Field Battery and the squadron of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry to join in the demonstration.

The guns from Hangu were accompanied by Mr. D. Donald, who knows the country well, and he was able to show them a position from which they could fire a few rounds to encourage the garrison, and Major Middleton, commanding the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, sent through by helio, just before sunset, a message to assure the garrison that they would be relieved by mid-day on the 14th.

The four guns of the Derajat Mountain Battery had reached Hangu the previous day, having marched 35 miles in under thirteen hours, so they were added to our column, and we set out at midnight for Lakka.

At 4 a.m., on the 14th instant, I arrived at Lakka, sent on two companies of the 1-3rd Gurkhas to occupy the hill on which we had bivouacked on the night of the 11th.

At 5 a.m., we marched for Gulistan. On arrival opposite Tsalai (7 a.m.) the advanced guard of the 1-3rd Gurkhas was assailed with a heavy fire. I brought up the guns and

of the guns, and one company of the Royal Irish fired long-range volleys at the Orakzais retreating down the Sarmela spur. The strength of the enemy was estimated at about 4,000.

The 2nd Punjab Infantry pressed up, followed by the guns, and the Gurkhas held the position until they had passed through.

As we neared Sangar the garrison of that post displayed a white standard which they had captured from the enemy. Sangar and Dhar had been attacked all night, but a sortie had been made from the first-named as soon as our guns opened fire, and Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, commanding the 36th Sikhs had joined the party with 12 men of the Royal Irish and 32 Sikhs, and had poured long-range volleys into the foe as they retreated down the Sarmela.

At 10 a.m., I reached Fort Lockhart and reconnoitred the enemy's position from a bastion of the fort, and found about 8,000 to 10,000 Afridis holding a strong position, which was skilfully occupied with lines of sangars on Saragarhi ridge.

I ordered up the guns, and by 10-30 a.m., they were playing on the enemy's position with shrapnel, whilst the 36th Sikhs from Fort Lockhart advanced to turn the Afridi right, and the 2nd Punjab Infantry made a frontal attack on their position, supported by the two Gurkha battalions as they arrived on the ground. The Afridis did not wait for the infantry, but fled from their position and made for the Khanki Valley. I pressed on with all possible speed, as I did not know whether Gulistan was holding out or not. On reaching the high ground overlooking Gulistan, I found that the fort was invested by about 6,000 Orakzais, but they did not wait for the attack of the 2nd Punjab Infantry and 36th Sikhs, which was made under an accurate fire of the guns of the mountain battery, and by 8 p.m., they were in full retreat down the Khandartang spur, and Gulistan was relieved, after having been hard pressed by some 7,000 to 8,000 Afridis and Orakzais since the 12th instant. The enemy's casualties are reported over 400 killed.

I WISH TO BRING TO THE NOTICE

of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for special recognition the names of—

Major C. H. Des Voeux, 36th Sikhs, who was the life and soul of the defence of Gulistan. He did all that could be done, with the slender means at his disposal, to frustrate each device of the enemy, whose attack was a most determined one, with riflemen ready, on ridges and terraces within fifteen yards of the fort, to open a heavy fire on any one who exposed himself in the slightest degree. His judgment in permitting the sortie was, in my opinion, good, as the success attending it encouraged the garrison and made the enemy move away from the walls.

Second-Lieutenant H. R. E. Pratt, 36th Sikhs, who though suffering from dysentery, was always ready for any emergency, and is very highly spoken of by Major Des Voeux.

Surgeon-Captain C. D. Prall, Indian Medical Service, whose care of the wounded was unremitting, and who was often under heavy fire.

Miss Theresa McGrath, who had been previously attached to the hospital by my orders, who rendered most valuable assistance to the medical officer. Her conduct is spoken of most enthusiastically by all ranks.

No. 765, Havildar Sundar Singh, 36th Sikhs, who is reported to have been conspicuous for his gallantry throughout the siege, and who, of his own accord, sprang over the wall of the horn-work, carrying with him those who happened to be near him, to the succour of his comrades who had made a sortie to capture a standard, and were in imminent peril of being killed to a man.

Havildar Bishen Singh, 36th Sikhs, who was in command at Sangar, and kept the enemy at bay against heavy odds, who led a successful sortie, capturing a standard.

The rank and file named below, who took part in the sortie made by the 36th Sikhs from Gulistan:—No. 807, Lance-Naick Sadu Sing No. 1078, Sepoy Attar Singh. No. 1040, Sepoy Sajin Singh. No. 1380, Sepoy Bakram Sing. No. 1663, Sepoy Chajja Singh. No. 1359, Sepoy Bedan Singh. No. 1597, Sepoy Phuman Singh. No. 1741, Sepoy Thaman Singh. No. 1066 Sepoy Sawan Singh No. 1600, Sepoy Ghuna Singh. No. 1688, Sepoy Bhagwan Singh. No. 1589, Sepoy Harnam Singh. No. 180, Sepoy Bur Singh. No. 308, Sepoy Sher Singh. No. 1632, Sepoy Ralla Singh. No. 1123. Sepoy Kala Singh No. 1177 Lance-Naick Dewa Singh. No. 817, Lance-Naick Harnam Singh. No. 939, Lance-Naick Jiwan Singh. No. 1167, Sepoy Minan Singh. No. 823, Sepoy Mehma Singh. No. 1183, Sepoy Hira Singh. No. 1589, Sepoy Nabha Singh. No. 1333, Sepoy Jowahir Singh. No. 907 Sepoy Basawa Singh (since dead). No. 1146, Sepoy Gujjia Singh, No. 1854, Sepoy Jiwan Singh. No. 2509, Rifleman Dhanbir Sahai, 1-2nd Gurkhas, for helping in a wounded naick of the same battalion on the night of the 11-12th instant, under heavy fire.

I should also have brought forward the names of Havildar Kala Singh, 36th Sikhs, who volunteered to command the sortie from Gulistan, and Sepoy Gurmukh Singh, 36th Sikhs, for special recognition, but the former has, I regret to say, succumbed to his wounds, and the latter was last seen signalling from Saragarhi just before the enemy swarmed in. I trust in the cases of those brave soldiers who lost their lives at Saragarhi and Gulistan their wives and families may be considered for pension as if they had survived to receive the rewards they so justly deserved.

My thanks are due to the various members of my staff, Majors Bewicke-Copley, King's Royal Rifles, and E F H McSweeny, D S O, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, and Captains C P Scudamore D S O, Royal Scots Fusiliers, and E St A Wake, 10th Bengal Lancers, who, without even the organisation of a brigade staff to help them performed the duties of divisional staff to a force larger than a division, scattered over a wide area, to my entire satisfaction. My thanks are also due to his Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, G. C. I. E., Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th Bengal Cavalry, who accompanied me throughout as orderly officer, and to Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Murphy, D. S. O., Indian Medical Service, Captain C. F. T. Murray, Staff Corps, Commissariat Department and Captain R. H. Rogers, Yorkshire Light Infantry, Transport Officer, who organised their respective departments under circumstances of exceptional difficulty.

I wish also to favourably mention the following officers:—Colonel W W Lawrence, Royal Irish Regiment, commanding the Column, Lieutenant-Colonel R.A. Travers, commanding the 1-2nd Gurkhas, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Pulley, Commanding the 1-3rd Gurkhas, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Haughton, 36th Sikhs, commanding on the Samana. Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. N. Scott, commanding the 2nd Punjab Infantry, Major B. J. C. Doran, Royal Irish Regiment, Staff Officer to the Column, Captain J. L. Parker, R. A. commanding No 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Captain J. G. Robinson, 1-2nd Gurkhas, for coolness and gallantry on the occasion of the rear guard action, 12th instant. Lieutenant A. M. S. Elsmie Adjutant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, for coolness displayed in assisting to bring in the camels on the night of 11-12th instant. Lieutenant G. W. M. West, 1-3rd Gurkhas for conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the rear guard action, 11-12th instant, Jemadar Harakbir Gurung, 1-3rd Gurkhas, for conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the rear guard action, 11-12th instant.

I am also indebted to Mr. D. Donald, Commandant Border Militia Police, whose unrivalled knowledge of the country and people has been of the greatest service to me.

THE ATTACK ON SADDA.

Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, writing from Fort Lockhart on the 30th September says:—

I have the honours to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, that the camp at Sadda was attacked on the night of the 16th and 17th September.

Colonel G. L. R. Richardson, C. I. E., commanding the Flying Column, had established himself in a well intrenched camp and high ground overlooking Sadda. About 10 p. m., on the 16th a *lashkar*, consisting of Massuzais and Chamkaunis, numbering about 2,000, collected in the Khermandarra and attacked a picquet of the 5th Punjab Infantry about a hundred yards outside the south-east corner of the camp. The picquet had to abandon their sangar and retire into camp, losing the havildar in so doing. The moon was obscured by passing clouds, and the noise of the water rushing in the nullah prevented the patrols of the 5th Punjab Infantry and 1-5th Gurkhas hearing or seeing the approaching enemy.

The enemy's attack was pushed to within twenty or thirty yards of the stone wall with which the camp was surrounded with a certain amount of resolution up to midnight, after which it slackened off considerably. In no case did the enemy come to close quarters, though two standards were brought up to within fifty yards of the camp. They seemed to have lost heart at the last moment in the face of the steady fire which was brought to bear on them.

The expenditure of ammunition was as follows:—

		Rounds.
15th Sikhs	...	526
15th Punjab Infantry	...	1,200
1-5th Gurkhas	..	373
Total	...	2,098

The usual casualty returns have been already forwarded.

FURTHER OPERATIONS ON THE SAMANA.

On the same day Major-General Yeatman-Biggs reported:

I have the honour to report that on the 27th August last a large gathering of Orakzais appeared on the Samana Suk, and heavy firing was heard in the direction of Shinawari, which was held by the Border Police. This was reported to me at Kohat.

Reconnaissances were made from Gulistan towards the Samana Suk, and from Hangu to Shinawari.

The enemy was found to be about 4,000 in number, strongly posted on the Samana Suk. In this reconnaissance, I regret to say, Lieutenant A. K. Blair, 36th Sikhs, was wounded in the chest. Reinforcements were sent from Fort Lockhart, but soon after their arrival at Gulistan information was received that the enemy's *lashkar* was assembling to the east of Fort Lockhart, so Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, 36th Sikhs, commanding on the Samana, decided to return to Fort Lockhart.

The officer commanding the reconnaissance made by a squadron of the 18th Bengal Lancers to Shinawari returned the same day to Hangu, and reported all well. This was the second reconnaissance made from Hangu to Shinawari (a distance of over twenty miles) within the last few days.

The following day the enemy were discovered to be holding the Chagru Kotal as well as the Samana Suk on the west of the Samana Range, and the Sarmela spur on the east end of the range, and during the day they burnt the posts of Gogra and Tsalai, which had been evacuated by the Border Police.

In order to anticipate the enemy, should a second attack be made on Shinawari, I ordered two companies of Gurkhas to march to reinforce the garrison there. One squadron of cavalry accompanied them, with orders to return to Hangu as soon as the Gurkhas had reached the post. Reliable reports were received on the morning of the 29th August that Shinawari had been evacuated by the Border Police, and the post burnt by the tribesmen the previous evening, so the troops *en route* to reinforce the garrison were recalled.

The Orakzais held a *jirga* this day, and decided that the Ali Khel, Mamozai, Alisherzai and Aka Khel should attack Gulistan on Friday, September 3rd, whilst the Mishti, Sheikhan, Malla Khel and Rabia Khel attacked Hangu.

During the night of the 29th the post of Sangar was fired into, and a sepoy of the Border Police deserted from the adjacent post of Dhar with his rifle and ammunition. This post was therefore reinforced by one Native officer and 37 sepoys of the 36th Sikhs, so that all posts on the Samana should be held by Sikhs.

THE THREE FOLLOWING DAYS

the enemy remained on the east and west ends of the Samana, but made no further move.

On the 3rd September a "bhisti" from Dhar was murdered by the enemy, and his three mules stolen. Mr. D. Donald, Commanding of the Border Police, [illegible]

to and about [illegible] and set fire to the thorn hedge [illegible] as an obstacle. A few [illegible] of the place. The fire [illegible] whose names have been brought [illegible] a separate letter. [illegible] been previously prepared [illegible] Picket Hill was lit by [illegible] also been mentioned in [illegible] (that of the 21st September).

The enemy kept up [illegible] they retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Haughton and [illegible] and Adjutant R. C. Munn, of the 36th Sikhs [illegible] hard, with their little handful of men [illegible] Lockhart, to succour the [illegible] over the Samana Range that were [illegible] by overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

The expenditure of ammunition between the [illegible] August and the 3rd September on the Samana [illegible]

Rifles. [illegible]
410 [illegible]

I have not considered it necessary to [illegible] sketch as the whole ground is so well known, and has already been mapped by the Survey Department.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to [illegible] standard, reduced to the same temperature [illegible] the sea level and corrected to the [illegible] gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum and minimum [illegible] temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage [illegible] rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. 1897.	Rainfall. [illegible]
Lahore	30·084	W	2	58·7	42·7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sirsa	30·117	NNW	[illegible]	72·[illegible]	43·[illegible]	79	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delhi	30·019	NW	11	72·[illegible]	42·9	58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agra	30·031	NW	12	77·[illegible]	51·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cawnpore	29·9[illegible]	WSW	11	77·2	47·[illegible]	52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allahabad	29·96[illegible]	WNW	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jhansi	30·057	W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacobabad	30·160	Calm	1	74·4	[illegible]	72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karachi	30·1[illegible]	ENE	2	84·4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeypore	30·164	Calm	4	79·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ajmere	30·181	N	4	76·4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deesa	30·131	ENE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ahmedabad	[illegible]	ENE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhuj	30·156	WNW	10	81·5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajkot	30·123	ENE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghadechi	30·102	S	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veraval	30·082	NNE	4	89·1	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neemuch	30·1[illegible]	NNW	6	76·7	47·9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indore	30·176	Calm	1	77·[illegible]	[illegible]	58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saugor	30·120	SSW	6	74·7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jubbulpore	30·118	Calm	1	74·9	41·9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoshangabad	30·157	Calm	1	79·[illegible]	46·8	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khandwa	30·161	Calm	4	82·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raipur	[illegible]	N	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nagpur	30·105	Calm	4	82·8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amraoti	30·125	NNW	5	83·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akola	30·147	E	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surat	30·081	NE	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malegaon	30·169	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay	30·028	ENE	11	82·4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poona	30·134	E	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ahmednagar	30·092	NNW	6	81·7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurangabad									
Sholapur	30·092	NE	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	29·996	E	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgaum	30·032	ENE	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goa	29·986	E	11	87·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karwar	29·953	NNE	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mangalore	29·949	ESE	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calicut	29·956	ESE	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cochin	29·957	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bangalore	30·019	ENE	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Secunderabad	30·077	Calm	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masulipatam	[illegible]	NNE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bellary	30·035	E	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuddapah	30·021	SE	L	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·46	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	30·036	C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coimbatore	30·015	E	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trichinopoly	[illegible]	NE	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negapatam	29·978	NE	6	91·[illegible]	[illegible]	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colombo	29·971	SE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aden	30·055	NE	14	77·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and at Jacobabad and Saugor, a brisk rise at Malegaon, Masulipatam and Cuddapah, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Allahabad, and 16 at Bombay. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Karachi, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum similarly so at Cuddapah, Bellary, Bangalore, Calicut, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Ajmere, Jacobabad, Jhansi, Allahabad, and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Negapatam and the lowest 42° at Jubbulpore. Humidity has increased considerably at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Masulipatam and Bangalore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Calicut, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. [illegible] fallen at Cuddapah (1·46") and Cochin (1·33"), and light to moderate showers at Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. A small depression lies at and about Allahabad, and the baric gradients in districts adjacent to the disturbed area being steep, fresh to strong winds are probable. An extremely small area of low pressure also lies on and off the Malabar Coast, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. Rain in local showers is to be expected in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Dec. 31.

Friday:—The barometer continues to change rapidly. Pressure has given away briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Bengal and steep gradients exist over the Gangetic Plain with large depression area lying over Behar and northern districts of the North-Western Provinces. The barometer has also fallen briskly to rapidly in Burma and a shallow depression is shown over Upper Burma, while over Madras the barometer has risen briskly to rapidly, and the storm noticed off Madras coast yesterday has disappeared. Pressure remains high and considerably above normal over north-west and central India. Strong and equally northerly to north-westerly winds are blowing from Punjab down the Gangetic Plain to west and south-west of Bengal. Light northerly breezes and calms are reported over Rajputana, central parts of India and Madras coast districts. Variable winds and calms in Burma and Bengal and easterly [illegible]. Slight rain or snow has fallen at [illegible] Quetta and light to moderate rain over the southern half of Madras. Cochin and Cuddapah have received over one inch, Trivandrum and Cuddalore over half an inch, Wellington, Madras and Salem over quarter of an inch and the remaining stations slight showers. Heat very excessive in Burma and greater part of Madras, in moderate excess in Northern India, in moderate defect across the head of the peninsula and in light defect in Central Bengal.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, JANUARY 2.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral). [illegible] Introit 2, [illegible], 178 and [illegible].
5 p.m.—Children's service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 70, 165 and 435. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis. [illegible]
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Colaba Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 73, 178 and [illegible].
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service). [illegible] and 258.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 175, 71 and [illegible].

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road, Esplanade.)
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School, and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.—[illegible] 231, and 172. Psalms [illegible].
11 a.m.—Joint service in St. Andrew's Church.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
8 a.m.—Mr. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
6-40 p.m.—Annual Covenant Service and [illegible]
(Byculla, Victoria [illegible])
9-15 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker. [illegible] and Communion.
6 p.m.—Mr. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL [illegible]
BOWEN CHURCH.—[illegible]
Behind the [illegible]
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon [illegible]
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer [illegible]
GRANT ROAD [illegible]
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by [illegible]
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
MAZAGON CHURCH.—[illegible]
8 p.m.—Sermon.
SEAMEN'S REST, [illegible]
7-30 p.m.—Service by Rev. [illegible]

MISSION CHURCH [illegible]
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy [illegible] by Rev. W. R. Peel,—Hymns [illegible]
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and [illegible] Rev. W. R. Peel. Hymns 300, 295 and 287.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist [illegible] Gardner.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). [illegible]
Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion [illegible]
4-45 p.m.—Childrens Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BAPTIST CHURCH [illegible]
(Opposite [illegible])
8 a.m.—Baptismal service.
6 p.m.—Farewell Sermon, by [illegible]
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon school [illegible]
Wednesday—6 p.m., Prayer [illegible]

FORT CHAPEL.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel [illegible]
6-45 a.m.—Holy Mass.
7 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon [illegible]
8-30 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon [illegible]
6 p.m.—Rosary, Sermon and Benediction [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos re-stained, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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A SPECIAL DISCOUNT of 25 per cent on Toys, Dolls, and Presents, will be allowed TO-DAY only. Golden opportunity, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a second-hand HYDRO-EXTRACTOR. Must be in good condition. Address Whittle Mills, Broach.

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December 3rd 1897.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.

WITH but four business days intervening since the date of our last weekly report, owing to the holidays, our advices by this mail are of a meagre character; though in our principal Export staple a moderate to fair amount of business has been done, both by shippers and the local Mills in a steady market, and at some advance in prices. The still increasing demand for Money has caused the Bank of Bombay to put up its rates another one per cent., making its minimum stand at 9 per cent. A further considerable advance has been attained in rates of Exchange, and though rates have receded from the highest point touched, they still closed last evening for the New Year holidays 3-16d. higher for Bank Bills and 7-32d. for Credits than they ruled a week ago. Government Paper has been weak and declining, and the price of 3 1-2 per Cents is 1-8 per cent. lower. Freights have been firm, and business has transpired at somewhat higher rates. In Imports there has been a moderate enquiry in a steady market.

MONEY.—Notwithstanding the advance of the rates of the Presidency Bank by 2 per cent. last week raising the minimum to 8 per cent., the Bank's Cash Balance when business was suspended from Thursday evening last until Monday, showed for the broken week a falling off of nearly 61 lakhs, compared with a reduction of 7½ lakhs in the entire week preceding. This was due to the increasing demand for Money generally, but also to the special requirements which arise for payments falling to be made at the end of the year, and accordingly the withdrawals from Private Deposits disclosed by the Return were very heavy at some 26 3-4 lakhs; while the increase in Loans was considerable; the addition to Bills Discounted having been small, as might have been expected from the dulness of trade. Altogether the demand increased by 55 lakhs, compared with 24½ lakhs in the previous week; but in Government Deposits there was but little change.

In presence of a still increasing demand for Money on the Bank re-opening on Tuesday, the rates were further advanced by one per cent., making the minimum 9 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—On the Banks re-opening on Tuesday the market was firm at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits. For the former there was no enquiry, and of the latter class of Paper a fair supply came out; but Banks were unwilling buyers for cash, and 1-32d. higher was asked and accepted; Bank Paper meantime gradually advancing to 1s. 3 3-4d., at which transactions were reported. On Wednesday the market continued firm at 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits; but Banks were reluctant buyers of ready Paper, and resales which came out were reported to have been made at as high as 1s. 4d. Bank Wire Transfer reached 1s. 3 15-16d., and business transpired thereat. The supply of Merchants' Paper was not large, but three months' sight Bills were placed at 1s. 4 1-8d. for ready delivery. There was a steady feeling in the market yesterday with 1s. 3 7-8d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A considerable amount of the former changed hands for cash, but at the close 1s. 3 13-16d. for early and 1s. 3⅞d. for late delivery next week were the best quoted. In Merchantile Paper there was not much doing, and the market closed steady in tone, not to re-open till Tuesday next. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 13-16d	per rupee
"	Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
"	3 ms' sight	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
"	4 ms' do.	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
"	6 ms' do.	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Documents	3 do.	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	1·89½	
Do.	6 do.	1·70½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened on Tuesday with a weak feeling and rates considerably lower, 3 1-2 per Cents having been quoted at 95 7-16 for Cash, and 95 9-16 for the January Settlement, with 90, nominal, for 3 per Cents. Steady in tone on Wednesday rates were given at 95⅝ for Cash for 3½ per Cents, and 95½ for the January Settlement, with Threes unchanged at 90, nominal. The market was weak again yesterday and prices for 3½ per Cents, receded 5-16 per cent., say to 95 5-16 for Money and 95-7-16 for Account, Threes remaining at 90, nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan and Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at Rs. 121 and 104, respectively.

SHARES.—There has been a downward movement during the past week in a quiet market, and prices, according to our revised list, show a decline of Rs. 35, in Ripon; of Rs. 15 each in Connaught, and Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 10 each, in Currimbhoy, and Sassoon; and of Rs. 5 each, in Sir Muneckjee Petit, New Great Eastern, and Presidency; and an advance of Rs. 5 each, in China, and James Greaves. In Presses, Volkarts, are Rs. 10 lower; and New Indian Rs. 5, Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Up-country buyers have operated but sparingly during the week, and their orders have been of a hand-to-mouth character. Dealers in staple Grey Goods are reported to be selling. A moderate business has transpired in Bleached, Dyed Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods, full current rates ruling. For Locally-made Goods the market has been steady, with prices in general as before. The clearances of imported goods from the bazaar have amounted to 3,600 packages, and of local some 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—The sales on behalf of China dealers have been about 10,000 bales for the past fortnight. The market here is very quiet, and rates rule in buyers' favour. Some 4,000 bales are reported to have changed hands. We quote:—

Twist	No.	6s	Mule,	As.	3 3-4	to 4 3-8	per lb.
"	"	8s	"	"	3 7-8	" 4 1-8	"
"	"	10s	"	"	4	" 4 3-4	"
"	"	12s	"	"	4 1-4	" 5	"
"	"	16s	"	"	4 13-16	" 5 1-8	"
"	"	20s	"	"	5 1-8	" 5 3-4	"
"	"	24s	"	"	5 3-4	" 6 3-8	"
"	"	30s	"	"	6 1-2	" 7	"
"	"	40s	"	"	7 1-4	" 8	"

METALS.—In Braziers' Copper there has been a decline of 14 ans., at Rs. 45-8 per cent. while Yellow-Metal is also lower in price to the extent of 6 ans., at Rs. 37-12 per cent. The rate for Welsh Bar Iron is unchanged at Rs. 32-8 per candy; but Swedish Bar has advanced to Rs. 54-8 per candy.

COALS.—Sales have been reported of Davison's W. Hartley, January-February shipment, at Rs. 15¼ per ton, and of Wilson's South Yorkshire, same shipment, also at Rs. 15¼ per ton. In Bengal descriptions, Seebpore has been done for February-March and March-April shipments, at Rs. 13 per ton. Quotations alongside are as follows:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil	Nil
West "	Nil	Rs. 15 1-2 per ton.
Australian	Nil	Nil
Powell's	Rs. 21½ per ton	Rs. 19 to 18 3-4 "
Cardiff	" 21½ "	" 19 to 16 3-4 "
Japan	Nil	Nil
Bengal	" 13 1-2 "	" 13 "
Singareni	Nil	Nil
Seebpore	" 13 1-2 "	" 13 "
Sanctoria	Nil	Nil
Desbagur	" 14 "	" 13 1-2 "
Heilger's	" 13 1-2 "	" 13 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been steady in tone on days when the market has been open, and a fair amount of business has been reported in both directions. Exporters having taken some 3,000 bales altogether, and local spinners about 4,500 bales, the purchases, by both buyers, having been almost entirely of ready new Bengals and Oomrawattee descriptions at some little advance on last mail's quotations.

The Receipt of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 28,300 bales, compared with 23,200 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 37,000 bales in the corresponding week last season; the decrease in arrivals this year compared with last for the same period being now 124,000 bales.

The weather and crop reports wired from the districts on Monday showed no change in the position of the Cotton crop now being harvested or rapidly maturing in seasonable weather. Arrivals at the marts of the Oomrawattee circle were still small and the plants in the Broach and Dhollera circles were showing bolls more or less forward in all the districts.

The official telegraphic reports received yesterday added nothing to the above.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

		Per Candy. Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	149—3 3-32d.
Do. do. January 1898	"	151—3 1-8d.
Do. Fully Good	"	138—2 15-16d.
Do. do. January 1898	"	140—2 31-32d.
Do. Good	"	121—2 27-32d.
Belatee, Fine	"	150—3 1-8d.
Do. Fully Good	"	144—3 1-32d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	"	145—3 1-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	148—3 1-16d.
Dholleras, Fine	"	Nil
Do. do. April-May 1898	"	158—3 13-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	Nil
Do. do. April-May 1898	"	155—3 5-16d.
Do. Good	"	Nil
Do. do. April-May 1898	"	153—3 9-32d.
R G Dharwar, Good	"	Nil
Do. do. do. May 1898	"	170—3 1-2d.
Westerns	"	Nil
Broach, Fine	"	Nil
Do. do. March 1898	"	177—3 19-32d.
Do. Good	"	Nil
Do. do. March 1898	"	175—3 9-16d.

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season, 1897-98. F. P. Bales.	Season, 1896-97. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	27,000	98,000
Berar	30,500	78,000
Khandeish	22,500	61,000
Barsee and Nuggur	1,500	5,000
Hinganghat	1,500	3,000
	108,000	232,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	30,228	26,031	37,485
From 1st Jan. to 29th December	1,452,187	1,392,311	1,801,365
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	2,715	6,275	10,225
From 1st Jan. to 29th December	500,875	760,422	812,485
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	9,001	5,420	995
From 1st Jan. to 29th December	442,067	304,639	172,196

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices are generally unchanged in a quiet, but steady market.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	33,835	14,711	87,297
Do. from 1st January to 29th Dec	1,903,428	3,874,804	4,956,637
Linseed for the week	10,984	6,686	9,744
Do. from 1st January to 29th Dec.	888,943	3,476,144	2,719,745
Rapeseed for the week	5,483	634	1,494
Do. from 1st January to 29th Dec.	1,865,838	1,287,917	2,899,806
Gingellyseed for the week	66,016	5,881	41,922
Do. from 1st January to 29th Dec.	1,120,487	1,173,103	1,466,915

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	...	30,108
Do. from 1st January to 29th Dec.	2,813	1,429,572	2,522,933
Linseed for the week	9,035		16,020
Do. from 1st January to 29th Dec.	741,935	3,211,612	3,639,749
Rapeseed for the week	1,899	8,027	14,004
Do. from 1st January to 29th Dec.	1,866,249	1,488,541	1,829,827
Gingellyseed for the week	88,707	4,003	16,690
Do. from 1st January to 29th Dec.	761,650	1,183,848	1,272,825

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hermod, 839 tons, Captain N T Nielsen sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Gulpenta, 3,420 tons, Captain S Warington, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE s s Murex, 2,839 tons, Captain R Halliday, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE s s Gaekwar, 2,742 tons, Captain J A Harrison, will sail to-day for Havre and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,945 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,501, tons, Captain H Watkeys, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon &c, with a general cargo, and 4 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F J Raffin, cleared yesterday for Aden, Jeddah &c, with a general cargo, and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,464 tons, Commander A Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 16th December, with a general cargo, and 9 passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Mobile, 930 tons, Commander E J Bean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda, 17th December, with a general cargo, and 12 passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo, and Mr Jameson as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-morrow for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passenger:—Mr. F E Dinshaw, Miss James, Mr. and Mrs. Robbins and 7 children.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain H B C Plummer, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Aden, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr G Belcham, Mr F J Spooner, Mr G M Gallagher, one Jamader and 40 deck.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain F Noera, will sail to-morrow for China with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr S Dawoodbhoy, 3 ladies, and child, Mr Abdool Hoossein, 4 ladies and 2 children, Mr Edordo Formoni, Mr Nubha Sunker, Mr Augusto Purasonter, Captain and Mrs Carlos Alexandra and 8 deck.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons Captain F Kiene, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Nanabhai Dinanath, Mr Vishandas, Mr Abdool Gani, Mr Esmail, Mr N C Pereira, Mr A G Pegado, Mr L O Pegado, Mr and Mrs J Soares, Mr J L Rambo, Mrs Maria C Fernandes, Mr Xerafina Mascarenhas, Mrs Adelina Nunis and 363 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain K Seddon, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 33 cases of opium, 44 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Brandon, Mr and Mrs Gerunet, Mr Lawder, Mr Baily, Mrs Prescot and child, Captain Sulevan, Mr Sydzunbi, Mr Hussanbin Hoosen and 193 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Imperialist	2127	Gladstone			F Muir & Co
K	Juboda	2024	Shumacker			H C Jacob
L	Bq Parvady	436	Jungvans			V E & Co
N	Amaranth	1905	Davies	N F		F M & Co
P	Courtfield	2106	Stainton	Dunkirk		J M & Co
R	Naseri	913	Raffin	Jeddah	1-1	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
	Bahaduri	880	Adam			S & Co
	Poonai	567	Ahmed			[illegible] & Co
	Brahmani	686	Cassum	N F		[illegible] Co
	Sabarmati	564	Fakeera			[illegible] & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Gaekwar	2742	Harrison	Liverpool	1-1	K [illegible] & Co
2	Ganges	2110	Creery	China	5-1	P & O S N Co
3	Singapore	1652	Pizzarello	Genoa	7-1	N G Italiana
4	Bormida	1499	Noera	Hongkong	2-1	N G Italiana
5	Hydaspes		Daniel			P & O Co
6	Oriental	3085	Moule	London		P & O Co
7	Imperator	2890	Nicolich	Trieste	1-1	A L S N Co
8	Maria Teresa	1922	Marovich	Trieste	6-1	A L S N Co
10	Gutenfels	1159	Dowers	Hamburg	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co
11	M Bacquehem	1742	Wallisching	Cal.	24-12	A L S N Co
13	Coromandel	2783	Peters	China	20	P & O Co
14	Kola	496	Livingstone	Karachi	3-1	J M & Co
15	Kaisar-i-Hind		Barcham			P & O S N Co
16	Charterhouse	1298	Field	Antwerp	11-1	Bombay Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Cotton Green continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Bombay mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'2s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Mobile s	Bean	Jedda, Dc. 17.
	Culna s	Thomas	Rangoon Dec. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Murex s	Halliday	Marseilles, &c.
	Hermod s	Nielson	Rangoon
	Safari s	Kiene	Zanzibar, &c.
	Goa s	Plummer	Zanzibar, &c.
	Nadir s	Sandilands	Calcutta, &c.
	Nevasa s	Houstoun	Calcutta, &c.
	Chindwara s	Watkeys	Rangoon, &c.
	Gulpenta	Warington	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Naseri, Raffin, for Jeddah, &c.
" Carthage, London, for Aden.
" Gaekwar, Harrison, for Liverpool, &c.
" Imperator, Nicolich, for Trieste, &c
" Bormida, Noera, for China, &c.
" Kola, Livingstone, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Gutenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.
" Dumra, for Karachi, &c.
" Mobile, for Jeddah, &c.
Barque Parvady, for False Point, and Mauritius.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gaekwar s—21 bales wool, Kika Khooshall.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—24 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 8 bundles mats, Framjee Pestonjee Bhumgara; 60 cwt condiment, B Dajeebhoy; 40 bales hides, H O Hajee Hassum.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oriental s—9 bundles mats, and 3 cases fans Framjee Pestonjee Bhumgara.

FOR ANTWERP.

Charterhouse s—1,899 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Gaekwar s—2,001 cwt linseed, and 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Nanseo Khairaa and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Murex s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Singapore s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 60 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—500 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—50 cwt mother of pearl shells, K Shariff and Co; 280 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—75 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 8 cwt ivory, M M Kessowbhoy.
Hydaspes s—75 bales twist, Sorabjee Dhunbhoy and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Ganges s—21 cwt cambay stone, E Noorani and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ganges s—4 chest opium, Hiralal Hampal; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hydaspes s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

PICTURESQUE INDIA

A Series of Articles by
The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
BART., G.C.S.I., &c.,
Now appearing in the Columns of the
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer.
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BULLMORE—December 23, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Chas. A. Bullmore, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHARP—FRASER—December 27 at the M. E. Church, Naini Tal, by the Rev. J. L. Humphrey, Ernest E. Sharp, eldest son of R. Sharp, Esq., Blackpool Lane, to Lily Ewell, youngest daughter of Jas. Fraser, Auckland, New Zealand.

DeSOUZA—FANTHOME—December 27, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. R. J. Lagford, M. A., Civil Chaplain, T. W. DeSouza, Telegraph Department, to Clara Clementina, daughter of Henry Fanthome.

DEATH.

WILSON—December 7, at Sambhar (Rajputana), Arthur Bruce Wilson, fourth son of A. B. Wilson, of the Legislative Department, India, aged [illegible] years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1898.

THE unrest of certain Powers in the Far East is full of interest as well as mystery, and apparently not altogether devoid of danger. A squadron, consisting of four war-ships, has proceeded to Chemulpo on the Korea Coast. We have lately referred to the strategic and material considerations which render the reoccupation of Port Hamilton, inconveniently remote from Hong Kong or other bases of supply, practically out of the question. There are political reasons of equal cogency which preclude any step of the kind. The trend of British policy is to establish a friendly understanding with Russia, and put an end to the suspicions and misunderstandings that were the inheritance of the time when we made it our mission to oppose every tentative of that Power to get to the open sea. The present Foreign Minister has described the mistrust of Russia, which led us to adopt that attitude, as "the heritage of a discredited and obsolete diplomacy." It is as well to bear that utterance in mind when we hear rumours of an intention to seize Port Hamilton, or to present a "virtual ultimatum" protesting against the dismissal of Mr. Mcleavy Brown, until lately Controller of Customs in Korea, to make room for M. Alexieff, a Russian. If it be true that the dismissal of Mr. Brown and the appointment of M. Alexieff were effected by a Russo-Korean agreement, entered into on the 15th of October last, it is obvious that a demand for the reinstatement of Mr. Brown, preferred by a British Admiral, with an imposing array of war-ships to enforce it, would be a challenge to Russia which that Power would scarcely decline. The resources of diplomacy are quite adequate to secure compensation for the late Controller of Customs, without demanding it at the cannon's mouth. The appointment of a Russian Custom House officer in Korea is not a *casus belli*, as the foreign community at Shanghai appears to imagine. Of far greater practical importance is the presence in that kingdom of Russian officers organising the Korean army. That is a manifest violation of the convention between Russia and Japan, mutually binding them to abstain from any interference with the independence of Korea. It is possible that the remarkable activity which Japan is displaying in military and naval preparations and the assembling of a fleet at Nagasaki may have special reference to the virtual assumption by Russia of a protectorate over Korea. It is not to be supposed for a moment, as appears to have been suggested, that the Japanese are arming to resist the establishment of a German naval station on the Chinese coast. That is a misfortune to their neighbours which the Japs will bear with great equanimity. The European Power they have reason to fear is Russia, who was the predominant partner in the Triple Alliance that compelled them to abandon Port Arthur where she has now cynically taken their place.

A rapprochement between Great Britain and Japan is spoken of in London in view of recent developments and has been advocated by Lord Charles Beresford. In our opinion those developments put any alliance between Great Britain and Japan out of the question. Great Britain could render Japan powerful naval support in the North Pacific. Could Japan give Great Britain equivalent support in the Mediterranean or elsewhere? Clearly not. Such an alliance would irritate the Continental Powers united by common interests in the Far East, and their resentment might find scope in common action where the flag of Japan could never penetrate. There would be no reciprocity in such an alliance. Japan would enjoy in her own waters the protection of the greatest of the naval Power and she has no equivalent to offer. A rapprochement between Great Britain and Russia would be on a very different footing. The greatest maritime and the greatest millitary Powers meet on equal terms everywhere; the Bismarckian axiom *do ut des* would apply equally to each. Germany now is insisting that China shall act on that principle, and give an adequate return for her services rendered in 1895. There is no doubt that the Emperor William, in pressing on the reluctant Reichstag a Bill fixing the sum to be expended annually, for the next seven years, on the enlargement of the navy, was chiefly intent on securing the means of taking full advantage of whatever opportunities may arise in the Further East. When receiving the President and the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber, his Majesty dwelt at length upon Chinese affairs, and referred to the general condition of things throughout the world, and spoke of the importance of effecting a large and immediate increase in the navy. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, informed the Parliament that the Federal Governments had "decided to enter on a new path and to create not a large, but an efficient, navy." The country, he declared, when her interests are affected, must be able to speak in plain German through her navy. Admiral Tiplitz, the Minister of Marine, stated that the addition to the fleet would constitute the minimum of a defensive navy which in 1904 will no longer be a *quantite negligeable*. He told the House that that he would give other reasons, but only privately, for adding to the number of war-ships. Baron von Bulow, Ambassador in London, was more outspoken, saying frankly: "We deem it necessary to see that Germany is not excluded from competition in promising countries"—of which China is not the least important. "The day is past," he continued, "when the German was content to resign the land to one Power, the sea to another, and to allot to himself only the Heavens, the abode of pure and abstract doctrine. In eastern Asia especially, we are bound to consider the support of our commerce and shipping as one of our main tasks. Kiao-Chau Bay was occupied in order to obtain, first an indemnity for the murder of our missionaries, and second, greater security against a repetition of such events; but I may say that we are full of good-will and friendly intentions towards China." This latter declaration amused the Reichstag which laughed good-humouredly.

They do not laugh much in China, and the amusing side of this pleasantry will not be that which will first strike the Celestial mind. The Foreign Secretary went on to reassure the susceptibilities of England in words not wholly free from a tone of irony. "Our rights and our flag must be as much respected as those of other powers. Our interests must be respected abroad. We do not want to thrust anyone on one side to make room for ourselves." When making that disclaimer the speaker was no doubt fully aware of the resolve of his Imperial master to secure a strong naval position midway between Hong Kong and Shanghai. The *Times* has been moved to state very emphatically that it cannot be a matter of indifference to Great Britain that the political equilibrium in the remote East should be disturbed to her prejudice, and that her commercial supremacy should be endangered. We doubt much whether a German settlement on one point of the immense littoral of China will have any disturbing effect on our trading interests in the great ports which are open to the commerce of the world. We shall probably continue to hold our own, and a little over, in those waters, as has been our wont hitherto. The French in Cochin China and Tonquin and Annam have not shaken our commercial position in the Eastern Seas. But the looker-on may well ask: If the apparition of the German flag in the province of Fo-kien arouses a feeling of resentment and even alarm in Printing-house Square, which is twelve thousand miles distant, what must the Chinese think of it? They will probably think that the Foreign Devils are as irresponsible in their aggressions now as they were when the *Edinburgh Review* in 1884 wrote thus of M. Ferry's very similar proceedings, then as now, without any declaration of war:—"These ravages on the coast, or even the occupation of one or two outlying islands, will have no effect on the heart of the Empire, though they will probably increase the irritation of the natives against foreigners to a dangerous degree. It must be confessed that the Chinese have small reason to form a high opinion of the political morality and the respect for international law of some members of the European family."

THE Indian astrologers declare that the year 1900 will be one of such exceptional calamity as to make the afflictions that have been experienced during 1897 seem light by comparison. To those who put any faith in such prophecies the outlook must seem dark indeed, for during the year which closed yesterday, we have gone through a whole catalogue of disaster which, but for the beneficent rule characterised by the late Conference of Indians in London as "misgoverment," would have dealt the country injury that half-a-century would not suffice to overtake. The most striking feature of the now completed picture is the scarcity which for the greater part of the year seriously affected the health and well-being of large numbers of the people. In the so-called "golden age" of India before the establishment of British rule, the visitation would have decimated the land. But thanks to the organisation of a carefully-planned system of relief, and the development of protective works, the mortality from scarcity has been extremely small. The Government has expended about one hundred million rupees upon the beneficent task of keeping the people alive in famine. State aid has been supplemented by help from the charitably disposed to the extent of about two crores of rupees—the largest sum ever raised for a charitable purpose,—and the greater part of this sum has been allocated under the supervision of Government officers. The happy combination of State relief and private philanthropy has resulted in the most widespread famine of the century being met in a far more effectual manner than any previous scarcity. The tide of distress instead of submerging the cultivators has been so successfully kept back, that there has been extremely little disintergration of rural communities. The unexampled success with which the battle against famine has been waged is all the more a subject for congratulation since, in the case of Western India, it was carried on concurrently with one against a more deadly and insidious foe—the plague. The resources of Government in money and in men have been employed to the utmost possible extent in this fight, but the battle is still hot. The enemy driven back from one of its strongholds to-day reappears again on the morrow, sometimes, as in the case of Poona, with redoubled force. Quarantine, segregation, disinfection, and other rigorous sanitary measures have failed to eradicate a disease that has during the year claimed at least 50,000 victims, but they have undoubtedly met with considerably success. It is no too much to say that without them the plague instead of being confined to Western India would long before now have left its dread mark upon every district and town, and almost every village of this mighty Empire, and would also have been far more fatal in its results in this part of India. The measures of prevention hitherto taken will probably be more largely supplemented in the New Year by the protective agency of inoculation, and we must await with hope and patience the result of these continued efforts.

Nor has India been free from the calamity which in the Church of England Litany is bracketed with the two already referred to. The first of a series of frontier troubles took place on June 10th, when Mr. Gee, Political Officer in the Tochi Valley, was attacked by a body of Waziri tribesmen at Mazir, and several officers and men were killed. No sooner had a punitive expedition been sent out to punish this treacherous attack, than the whole of the Swat Valley rose in arms. General Sir Bindon Blood moved along the valley with a strong force, and brought the tribes to submission but no sooner was this done, than the Afridis proved unfaithful to their trust of holding the Khyber Pass, and the Orakzais broke out, attacking various posts on the Samana range. A force of 60,000 men was mobilised on the frontier, and punitive operations first against the Mohmands and then against the Orakzais were ordered. After a series of engagements reflecting more credit on the bravery of Queen's forces in India than did the management of the campaign on its generalship, the Tirah "purdah" was lifted, and the Afridi jirgahs, with the exception of the Zakha Khels and the Aka Khels, came into camp in compliance with Sir William Lockhart's summons. Although at least six crores of rupees have been spent on these frontier wars, and the loss of officers and men has been very heavy, the work of completing the submission of the tribesmen still remains incomplete. Various reasons have been assigned for the unrest upon the frontier, and the controversy as to whether the occupation of Chitral was one of the chief causes has been very keen. The events of the past six months have had the effect of drawing public attention at Home to the unsatisfactory results of the Frontier policy that has been in vogue in recent years, and there is a growing feeling that the time has come for its revision. The unrest on the frontier has synchronised with some symptoms of internal disquiet, such as the Mahomedan riot at Calcutta, and the discontent at Poona on account of the plague operations there, resulting in the assassination of Mr. Rand and Lieut. Ayerst. The State was called upon to take steps to prevent the spread of this feeling of unrest, believed to be largely due to the seditious utterances of many vernacular prints. Prosecutions for sedition were instituted and led to the conviction of the offending editors, and this has had a very moderating effect upon the more violent section of the Native press, while the arrest and detention of the Natu Brothers and the sequestration of their property has shown that the State has power to come down with a very heavy hand upon men of position who use their influence for ends subversive to public tranquility. Of other evils India has had her full share during the year that has just closed. In June, a severe earthquake extending from Chittagong and Calcutta to Darjeeling, Simla, and Agra caused great loss of life and property in the Provinces of Bengal and Assam. It was followed a few months later by a cyclone no less disastrous in its effects in Assam. [illegible] combination of famine and plague told very [illegible] ously upon the volume of trade, and both [illegible] ports and imports heavily declined. The [illegible] position of Government on account of the additional burdens placed upon the Exchequer has been very unsatisfactory, and a heavy deficit on the year's account is certain. The picture presented by even the most cursory review of the events of 1897 in India is a sombre one. But it is a long lane that has no turning, and in the New Year that commences to-day the prospects are far more favourable [illegible] they were twelve months ago. The harvests are likely to be abundant; the end of the frontier troubles, at least for the present is in view; trade is reviving, and the people have slowly learned the lesson that the interference of the State in their domestic life on account of the plague is intended for their good, and they submit to it without discontent. After the storm comes calm, and we trust that after the calamities of 1897 will come peace and prosperity in 1898.

THE mysterious disappearance and death of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, V.C., as announced in our telegraphic columns, may complicate matters in the Khyber. The tribesmen offered no resistance to our re-entering into possession of the Pass and re-occupying Ali Musjid. But they have seized or killed a British Lieutenant-General, and must be called to account. Sir Henry came to India with a view to enquire for himself into the allegations made against the regiment of which he is Colonel, namely, the Royal Irish Regiment. He landed in Bombay by the mail steamer Shannon, on the 11th ultimo, and after staying at Government House, Malabar Point, for a few days, as the guest of Lord Sandhurst, proceeded direct for the frontier. Sir Henry, who was born at Chinsurah, Bengal, sixty-seven years ago, had a distinguished military career in this country which none have forgotten, though his assumption of the name Allan tended to conceal his identity, and few recognised in Sir Henry Havelock-Allan the V. C. hero of Cawnpore and the A.A.-G. to his father, General Havelock of Mutiny fame. The father after the relief of Lucknow was created a K.C.B., and a baronet with a pension of a thousand pounds per annum. He died, however, before the news of these honours reached him, and the now deceased General, his heir, succeeded to the baronetcy. The official record of service shows that Sir Henry Havelock-Allan served as D. A. Q.-M.-General in the Persian Expedition from 15th February 1857, including the bombardment and capture of Mohumrah (Medal). He served throughout the Indian campaigns of 1857-59 as Aide-de-Camp to General Havelock from 7th July, in the actions of Futtehpore, Aoung, Pandoo Nuddee, and Cawnpore, and as D. A. Adjutant-General to the force from 20th July 1857, in the actions of Oonao, Busseerutgunge (horse shot), Nawabgunge, Boorbeeake Chowkee, Bithoor, Mungarwar, and Alumbagh, and relief of Lucknow on 25th September (dangerously wounded by musket ball through left elbow, and horse shot); defence of the Residency until relieved by Lord Clive on 17th November, on which day he was again severely wounded by a rifle ball through left shoulder. Within a month he joined the Jounpore Field Force under General Franks as D. A. Adjutant-General and was present at the actions of Nusrutpore, Chanda, Umeerpore, and Sultanpore. He was present with the 4th Division before Lucknow from 4th March till its fall, including the storming of the Lesser Emambarra and the Kaiserbagh. He served as D. A. Adjutant-General from 29th March with Lugard's Column, and was present at the relief of Azimghur; operations to 4th June (sabre cut on right hand) against the Jugdespore rebels, including the attack on that stronghold and eight minor skirmishes; as D. A. General in the disturbed districts of Ghazeepore and Behar under Brigadier Douglas from 15th June to Nov. 1858, including the operations in the former district in July and August, and the campaign in Shahabad in October and November. He commanded a detached body of 250 Mounted Riflemen and Cavalry in pursuit of the rebels after they evacuated Jugdespore on 18th October, intercepted and turned them from the Soane river, and three times engaged and defeated them; once at Nonadee on 20th October, inflicting considerable slaughter. He commanded a detachment of Hodson's Horse with the Army in Oude under Lord Clyde, and was present at the skirmish at Burgudeea, capture of Musjeedia, and final action on the Raptee on 31st Dec. 1858. He served till the conclusion of the campaign in command of the 1st Regt. Hodson's Horse. He was repeatedly mentioned in despatches, received the Victoria Cross, the Brevets of Major and Lt.-Colonel, a year's service for Lucknow, and Medal with two Clasps. He was awarded the V. C. under the following circumstances:—In the combat at Cawnpore Lieutenant Havelock was Aide-de-Camp. The 64th Regiment had been much under artillery fire, from which it had severely suffered. The whole of the infantry were lying down in line, when, perceiving that the enemy had brought out the last reserved gun, a 24-pounder, and were rallying round it, the General called up the regiment to rise and advance. Without any other word from him, Lieutenant Havelock placed himself on his horse, in front of the centre of the 64th, opposite the muzzle of the gun. Major Sterling, commanding the regiment, was in front, dismounted, but the Lieutenant continued to move steadily on in front of the regiment at a foot pace, on his horse. The gun discharged shot until the troops were within a short distance, when they fired grape. In went the corps, led by the Lieutenant, who still steered steadily on the gun's muzzle until it was mastered by a private of the 64th. Sir Henry served in the New Zealand war of 1863 and to the end of 1864 (Medal), and present at Rangiriri, Paterangi and Orakau; commanded at the [illegible] Waiare, where the enemy's loss fell wholly on the Ngatimaniapoto tribe, the originators of the war. Since retiring from the active list Sir Henry devoted his attention to politics and represented various Durham constituencies in Parliament in the Liberal and Unionist interests. It seems he had been fated to die in the country which gave him his honours. Ten years ago he expressed a desire to revisit it but was dissuaded. He waited until the recovery of his son from a recent illness before paying his last visit to the land where the remains of his father lie.

VISITORS from Europe who land at Bombay [illegible] travel by rail to Calcutta, writes a correspondent, should avoid engaging servants on the [illegible] sio. These men are certain to be detained [illegible] days at Chausa or Khana camp, as the [illegible] quarantine is now established. Last week a [illegible] veer was indignant at the detention of [illegible] servants but he had no just cause of complaint, as one of them had suspicious symptoms and [illegible] he travelled together. In all probability [illegible] was not sickening from plague; but an abnormally high temperature cannot be disregarded. [illegible] ler should remember that plague inspection is a disagreeable necessity, and that, for the present at any rate, Bombay servants have to be [illegible] watched. Exceptions cannot be made, and elaborate precautions taken to keep the districts of Bengal would then be ineffective.

THE average mortality in the 43 large [illegible] itis in the Punjab for the week ending [illegible] ember 1897 shows the high ratio of 53 per [illegible] annum; and in some cases it has risen to a [illegible] ing pitch, for example, Dera Ismail Khan [illegible] Ghazi Khan 129, Kohat 109, Ludhiana [illegible] per annum. 55 per cent of the deaths [illegible] to fever and 9 per cent to diarrhoea [illegible] Whatever this marked increase of [illegible] due to, and probably the stress of [illegible] has something to do with it, scarcity [illegible] of food grains can hardly supply [illegible] for we notice that provincial prices [illegible] ending 15th December 1897 as compared [illegible] corresponding fortnight of the year 189[illegible] and 18 per cent in the case of barley [illegible] and 16 per cent for bajra and jowar, [illegible] and 16 and 12 per cent in the case [illegible] The health of the urban population [illegible] vinces seems distinctly better; the [illegible] rate registered for the 19 larger [illegible] the week ending 7th December 189[illegible] per mille per annum; in no case [illegible] shown than 55 7 (for Muttra); All[illegible] for normal with 31, and Benares [illegible] with 45, although Agra, Cawnpore [illegible] show a rise to 50½, 55 and 65 re[illegible]

TELEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE FAR EAST QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Lord Charles Beresford, addressing the electors at York, last night, said he regarded the situation in the Far East as alarming.

He advocated an alliance between Great Britain and Japan, and the acquisition of a British naval base near the Gulf of Chusan.

NEW DECENTRALIZATION SCHEME.

A strong Committee is assembled at the War Office to decide the details of a decentralisation scheme giving the Commanders of Districts power to deal with matters which have hitherto been referred to the War Office.

THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

All the defendants in the trial connected with the Panama scandals have been acquitted.

RUSSIAN LOAN IN CHINA.

News from Pekin states that the British there are alarmed at the project of a Russian loan which, however, has not yet been ratified.

The British Minister at Pekin is now in communication with the home Government regarding the same.

BRITISH WARSHIPS AT CHEMULPO.

It is confirmed that four British warships have arrived at Chemulpo with a view to protecting the rights of Mr. Brown, the British Controller of Corean Customs.

BRITISH OFFICERS FOR EGYPT.

About twenty British officers shortly go to Egypt, but this does not imply the organisation of a special force in Egypt or the acceleration of the date of advance against the Khalifa.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Dec. 31.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oceana, with outward mails of the 21st December, left here, at 1 a.m., to-day.

SIR CHARLES NAIRNE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 31.

Sir Charles Nairne, Commanding the Bombay Forces, is expected to arrive in Poona from Mahableshwar on Tuesday next.

PRIVATE SENTENCED FOR CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

At a General Court Martial, held at Quetta, on the 7th December, on Private Belcher, of the Border Regiment, for causing grievous bodily harm with intent to murder on Private Alexander, a clerk, by striking him on the head with an iron bar, the prisoner was sentenced to two years, and to be discharged with ignominy from the service.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 17 cases and 16 deaths recorded in the City, to-day; (total cases up to date 6,204 and 4,716 deaths; total mortality 20); in the Cantonment one case and one death; in Poona District 7 cases and 2 deaths imported, and 17 cases and 15 deaths indigenous, of which 12 cases and 10 deaths occurred in Bhivri.

In the General Plague Hospital 12 were admitted, 27 discharged cured, and 7 died; in the Mahomedan Hospital 2 discharged cured and 1 died; in the Hindu 3 discharged cured and 1 died; in the Gujarathi one died.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—General Staff—Lieutenant [illegible], 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Duncan, Commanding Poona District, with effect from the 6th December 1897, vice Lieutenant Duncan, employed on field service.

Under instructions from the War Office, Lieutenant-Colonel Rodick, Royal Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England and join the 2nd Battalion to which he has been posted, on promotion, travelling at the public expense.

Under instructions received from the Army Head-quarters, India, it is notified that Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders, Royal Artillery, has been posted to command the Royal Artillery, Quetta, temporarily. Command Order No. 530, of 8th October, 1897, is hereby cancelled.

Captain Tidswell, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, on vacating his appointment, of Adjutant, Deolali Depot, will rejoin his Battalion at Quetta. He will travel on duty at the public expense.

The following Order, issued by the Adjutant-General in India, is published for general information:—"As the Rawal Pindi Reserve Brigade is now being broken up, instructions should be issued for the Staff to rejoin their respective permanent appointments or Corps as soon as possible after the date the last regiment of the Brigade leaves Rawal Pindi."

The undermentioned officer is granted, leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Captain Saugster, Wing Officer, 4th Bombay Rifles for one year. (Pension service twelfth year commenced 20th November 1897.)

THE BANK OF CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The net profits of the Bank of Calcutta, Limited, for the half-year ending 31st December 1897 are Rs. 1,39,123, which includes Rs. 10,212 brought forward from the past half-year, and after paying interest on preference shares gives a return equal to 4½ per cent. per annum. A dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum will be paid on ordinary shares and Rs. 1,00,000 added to the reserve fund, making the latter Rs. 4,75,000, and Rs. 1,623 will be carried forward.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 30.

The Social Conference public meeting was held, to-day, in the Congress pendal. Mr. B. Rangal, [illegible] pleader, and chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. Justice Ranade proposed Rao Bahadur Waman Rao Kholakar president. The president delivered an eloquent address. Among those present were: Messrs. Wacha, [illegible], second Prince of Parlakimedi, Mr. G. [illegible] Aiyar, Hon'bles Subs Rao and Garud, [illegible] Bal, Messrs. Khapard, Mudholker, [illegible] N. Joshi, and other members of the Conference Reception Committee. Out of sixteen only [illegible] resolutions were taken up, viz.:—Female [illegible], temperance, restitution of conjugal rights, religious endowments, unequal marriages, [illegible] marriage, inter-marriage, the purity and [illegible] of low-castes, extravagant expenditures, [illegible] Bill. Justice Ranade proposed a [illegible] to the chairman, and announced [illegible] next Conference would be held at Madras. [illegible] prevailed throughout the proceedings and ladies were present, and numbered [illegible]. Three ladies spoke to the whole [illegible] about two thousand. Delegates numbered [illegible] hundred and fifty. The Conference was [illegible]

[illegible]TER'S TELEGRAMS.)

[illegible] STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Dec. 30.

The steamer Clan Lindsay, from Calcutta, Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, Dec. 30.

[illegible] steamer Locksley Hall, left here [illegible]

[illegible]CIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

[illegible] Cotton Market closed firm. Surats [illegible]

[illegible] sugar	2 [illegible]
[illegible] Market has been firm.	
Consols	113 13-16
Rentes	103
Sterling Loan	117
Rupee Paper	62 3-8
[illegible]	20 13-16

[illegible] England Returns for the week ending, the following results:—Total Bullion, increase £300,000; Public Deposits, [illegible]; Other Deposits, £40,200,000; Other Securities, £34,500,000; Notes and Gold, £19,900,000. The Bank's Reserve is 46 per [illegible]

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The New Year's Honours List is issued as follows:—

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be K. C. S. I.—The Maharaja of Datia; the Hon. Mr. Arthur Trevor; and Mr. J. F. Price.

To be C. S. I.—The Hon. Mr. H. E. M. James; the Hon. Mr. J. K. Spence; the Hon. Mr. Finucane; the Hon. Mr. C. W. Odling; Raja Tasadduk Rasul Khan; J. A. Bourdillon; A. W. Cruikshank; T. W. Holderness; and Mr. David Norton.

To be K. G. C. I. E.—The Maharaja of Benares; and the Diwan of Palanpur.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be K. C. I. E.—The Hon. Baba Khem Singh Bedi; Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel George King; and Arthur Wilson, late of the Calcutta High Court.

To be C. I. E.—C. S. Crole; the Hon. Bakhtiyar Shah, Raja of Awa; B. Robertson; D. J. Macpherson; J. C. Arbuthnott; R. W. Carlyle, H. C. Ferard; Captain J. Ramsay; R. B. Joyner; C. G. Palmer; Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Thomson; Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Masson; Surgeon-Major F. G. MacCartie; Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose; and Virchand Dipchand.

NATIVE DISTINCTIONS.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the title of Maharaja Bahadur as a personal distinction upon:—

The Maharaja of Bhagalpur.

To be Maharaja.—His Highness of Samthar.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon:—

Maneckji Kharsedji Nariman; Palonji Hormusji Dadachanji; and Daudbhai Musabhai.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon:—

Ghellabhai Harridas.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the title of Rao Saheb as a personal distinction upon:—

Damodhar Vijayaramgam Mudliar; and Dinkar Luxmon Gadgil.

It will be seen that the Honours gazetted are with a few exceptions conferred in recognition of the famine services. The number of honours that can be granted on each occasion is limited, and it was not possible to bring within the limits of one Gazette the names of those who have rendered admirable service in dealing with the plague as well as of those who have been specially distinguished in the famine campaign. Plague is unfortunately still present in India, and it has been decided to reserve for future occasion the consideration of the services rendered in connection with it.

RESOLUTION ON FAMINE.

APPRECIATION BY THE VICEROY.

The Resolution on Famine appears in the *Gazette*. It sketches the history of the distress, details [illegible] taken to meet it, and extent of their success in saving human life, and adds that no mere expenditure of money, however lavish, could have secured that success unless accompanied by untiring devotion to duty on the part of those charged with its administration. The functions of the Supreme Government have necessarily been confined to providing the necessary funds when provincial resources were exhausted, and to exercising a most general supervision over the broad principles upon which relief was administered. Upon the heads of the Provincial Governments and their advisers devolved the heavy responsibility of watching the pulse of local distress and of instantly adopting varied measures to suit the varying conditions to hold an even balance between the claims of the unfortunate and the duty of public economy.

The Governor-General-in-Council desires to recognise most cordially the manner in which that responsibility has been discharged and the high sense of duty which has animated those upon whom it fell. Upon the Divisional and District officers, working in concert with the local officers of the Public Works, Medical, Police, Forest, and other Departments, has lain the task of carrying into effect a scheme of relief the success of which was mainly dependent upon their watchful and active care. It is these officers and their assistants (European and Native), civil, military, and non-official, who have most literally borne the burden and heat of the day, and some indeed have sacrificed their own lives in the successful effort to save the lives of others. There are many also who hold no official position who have laboured with assiduity and self-devotion to save life and relieve suffering. All have done their duty nobly under the most trying circumstances, and his Excellency-in-Council desires publicly to express his admiration of the manner in which their fight to save life has been conducted. It will be found that the customary means of rewarding merit have not been overlooked, but the number of those who can be thus individually distinguished is necessarily small: the knowledge that they have done their duty and have earned the gratitude of the poor and helpless will remain with all who have done good service in the struggle, and his Excellency-in-Council is anxious to add this recognition of their work which he is sure that public opinion will emphatically and universally endorse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Second-Lieutenant Robertson is gazetted Lieutenant in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, vice Barrow, resigned.

QUARANTINE AT CEYLON.

New quarantine regulations for Ceylon are published, but they make little alteration in the rules already in force there.

TOCHI DESPATCHES.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

General Corrie-Bird's Tochi Despatches are published with an eulogistic preface in which the Viceroy expresses appreciation of the discipline, resolution, and patient endurance displayed, and the Commander-in-Chief draws special attention to the excellent work done by the Medical Department in the exceedingly sickly campaign.

The list of names mentioned in the Despatches includes Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon, Major Wilcocks, Lieutenant-Colonel Wingate, Surgeon-Colonel Carew, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Simmonds, Surgeon-Major Hudson, and Surgeon Captain Mumby, Majors Kemball and Digby, Captains Malcolm and Rawlins, Lieutenant Cockerill, Captains Twynam, Serase, and Dickens, and Lieutenant Talbot; Generals Symons and Egerton; and Colonel the Hon. M. Curzon; Lieutenant-Colonels Hogge, Coats, and Pollock; Brevet-Major Wintour; Captain Watkis; Major Grover; Captain Walter, Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, Messrs. Younghusband, Lorrimer, and Kettlewell, Lieutenant Green, Mr. Vansomeren, and Revda, Montgomery, Cameron, and Rumbolds.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, Dec. 31.

Plague still prevails in the Punjab, and has attacked the village of Khatkar Khurd, near Khatkar Kalan, the village in which the disease first appeared in the Punjab, and which has been the direct cause of its appearance at other villages mentioned.

The total population of the affected villages approached 77,000, and there have been 392 seizures with 157 deaths.

The cotton dispute has ended. The following manifesto has been issued by the joint committee:—The representatives of the various employers' associations in the cotton trade having referred the final decision as to a five per cent. reduction to the whole trade and that the replies do not justify them in proceeding further with the matter.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK-ALLAN KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan left his escort in the Khyber Pass on Wednesday afternoon, and has not been seen since. Search parties the same day found his horse lying stripped and shot through the jaw near Ali Musjid, and the search continues, but it is feared that Sir Henry is either killed or at least a prisoner in the hands of the tribesmen, who are probably Zakh Kakhels.

LATER.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan's body was found unmutilated, and is being conveyed to Peshawar.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Further particulars of the death of Sir Henry Havelock-Allan show that he left Ali Musjid for Jamrud, about noon, on Thursday, accompanied by a groom, riding a restive horse. They proceeded with an Infantry escort guarding a convoy for a mile, when, it appears, Sir Henry rode off alone down the Khyber River, and had not been heard of since. Search parties were sent out last night, and found Sir Henry's horse stripped and shot through the jaw. The next day the search parties continued their search and found Sir Henry's body, which was lying unmutilated.

THE CASUALTIES IN GENERAL LOCKHART'S FORCE.

The casualties in General Lockhart's Force since Christmas Day are: Killed five, and wounded 25; including (Sussex Regiment) Lieutenant Julius, slightly wounded, and (the Ranks) 3 killed, and 5 wounded in the rear-guard action last Monday, retiring after the Walai reconnaissance; also (Bombay Sappers) Lieutenant Tonge and one man, accidentally killed on Tuesday in the dynamite explosion while demolishing the towers of the recalcitrant villages; also wounded (Ranks, Derbyshire) ten Gurkhas and one, yesterday, in the rear-guard action marching into Ali Musjid.

The Second Brigade arrived in Jamrud one Thursday. General Symons' Column is expected there to-day.

The enemy's losses include Mullah Idoaf, killed, and many others.

THE RECALCITRANT ZAKHA KHELS.

A telegram, dated Tuesday, from Lundi Kotal, states that a Gurkha was shot close to the Camp on Monday. Next day, General Hammond destroyed the towers of eight villages belonging to the Zakha Khels, Sadda Khels, Nikha Khels, and Sultan Khels. Foragers in the Sadda Khel villages were fired upon on Tuesday, but the enemy were driven off without casualties on our side.

The mails on Tuesday could not go beyond Ali Musjid, as the picquets on both sides were being attacked.

GREAT as have been the improvements in recent years in the matter of ambulance and the treatment of sick and wounded in war each recurring expedition seems to point more and more clearly to the fact that the problem of the removal of men whether from the scene of action, or from the front to the base is a long way from having been satisfactorily settled. Letters from war correspondents have frequently pointed out the impossibility of getting doolies up to the wounded, and the difficulty of getting laden doolies back out of the firing line. Private letters from men wounded on the march from Bagh to Bara give some interesting details with regard to the efficiency of the dooly as a means of transport. Cases occurred in which the kahars broke down utterly and doolies had to be carried by fighting men. No one is to blame for this—The most devoted medical staff can not ensure the twenty doolies of a Field Hospital being properly carried if the bearers fall down or run away; but the whole system is wrong. In just the same manner that inferior pack animals have been impressed into the transport, so men of every sort and kind have been taken on as kahars, men who know nothing of the work and are ready to admit that they never even knew what kind of work they were laying themselves open to when they joined. It is always regarded as an amiable weakness of army doctors generally that they are for ever drilling their men. The public or rather the cavillers at this apparently unnecessary militarism of a purely non-combatant branch, do not appreciate the utility of a drilled and trained body of bearers until they have had the experience of being picked up, tumbled into a dooly and carried a few miles under fire over bad ground. The individual kahar can not be trained. He does not enlist to fight, and is not anxious to run any risks; moreover although possibly capable of carrying the fourth part of the weight of a laden dooly for a considerable distance, say quarter of a mile, on the flat—having "changed shoulder" two or three times in the meanwhile, he may be quite incapable of performing this feat of strength on a hill side or over the bed of a river. Many years ago kahars were armed with a sword; the exact object of this was never known: only it was found that this made them more than ever liable to attack, for the sake of the weapon they carried. Then some years ago, after their arms were done away with, they complained that they were unprotected and axes were issued to them, the axe in question being a minute tool scarcely strong enough to cut up twigs and about as generally useful as the instrument used by grass cutters for the eradication of dhub grass. We do not for a moment suggest that khahars should be armed at all; supposing they had had Lee-Metfords in the attack on the camp at Wano they could scarcely have been reckoned as a factor in repelling the attack. But steps should be taken to get men both capable of the actual physical strain inseparable from the transport of laden doolies, and at the same time trained in the same way that the Medical Staff Corps is trained, to render first aid to wounded. If doolies can not be abolished and some reasonable means of transport substituted, then the men should be trained to be able to defend themselves and their patient if need be. At present however they are not even good beasts of burden. It is comparatively useless to have a highly efficient medical staff and a most serviceable supply of material of every sort, if the menial task of carrying the wounded can not be properly performed.

We are very sorry to hear that Sir William Lockhart is anything but well, and that when he went up the Khyber he was far from being in good health. This is little to be wondered at considering all the trials the Force has encountered. Put all the responsibilities of a Commander on the top of the physical privations and discomforts, and one can understand what the strain on Sir William Lockhart must have been. This is probably the reason of Sir William's return to Jamrud and Peshawar. In Rawal Pindi and other places to which officers of the Tirah Force have come back on leave the reflections on the incompetence of certain Commanding Officers of Brigades or Divisions and of Staff Officers is very outspoken. Unfortunately there is a general belief that Simla will stand by its own, and that not only will no censure be given but that the forthcoming orders will butter men who do not by any means deserve it, rather the reverse. The fighting army has lost confidence in Head-quarters. This is sad but true.

Rawalpindi, we hear, is full of warriors down on a few days' leave. Among others, Colonel Mathias and some six or seven other officers of the Gordons. The Somersetshire Light Infantry came into the station by rail from Peshawar early on the morning of Christmas Day, and the men had to spend their Christmas, of course, in settling into their barracks on West Ridge. This moving a regiment apparently for no earthly reason on Christmas Day, is just one of those utterly inexplicable pieces of idiotcy that the military authorities seem, from time to time, to delight in.

Now that the Regiment and a half of British Cavalry sent to Peshawar and Jamrud are on their way back again, every one is asking what on earth they ever were sent up for. Even the Simla people must have known that British Cavalry could not be used in the Border country; so the only supposition seems to be that there was, at one time at all events, an idea that we might have to go through the Khyber and beyond.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR C. J. BLOMFIELD, A. A. G., Bo. Dist., proceeds home to-day by the Transport Simla, on medical certificate.

MAJOR W F CAHUSAC, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, will officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, and will take over the duties from Major Blomfield from to-day.

THE undermentioned officers are proceeding home, to-day, by the Transport Simla, on medical certificate, from the front.—Vety.-Lieut. W. S. Anthony, A. V. Dept.; Lieut. R. B. Hope, 1st R. W. Kent Regt.; 2nd-Lieut. S. L. P. Barker, the Buffs; Capt. A. Grant, 4th Goorkhas; Surg.-Lieut. A. E. Haywood Pinch, I. M. S.; 2nd-Lieut. A. G. Jerrard, 4th D. Guards; Lieut. M. F. M. Mieklejohn, Gordon Highlanders; Lieut. J. B. Wroughton, R. Sussex Regt.; 2nd-Lieut. G. S. Keene, 29th P. Infy.; Surg.-Major W. Kelly, A. M. S.; and Major T. A. H. Davies, Devon Regt.

AT a public ball held at Kief a number of students of the University were treating one of the bandsmen at the bar. An officer told the students that they were acting against regulations. The students, annoyed at the interference, followed the soldier, and continued to ply him with drinks. The officer again interfered, and received a blow in the face from a student. He instantly drew his sword and killed the man on the spot.

A CONFERENCE was held the other day at the rooms of the Society of Arts, to consider the expediency of further development in the constitution of the Royal Holloway College in the light of the founder's expressed desire that powers should ultimately be sought enabling the college to confer degrees on the students. Mr. Bryce, M. P., presided, and the speakers included Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Miss Emily Davies, Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, Miss M. Gurney, Sir Joshua Fitch, Mr. H. Sidgwick, and others. There was a practical consensus of opinion against the proposal that Holloway College should give degrees; a great majority of the speakers were opposed to the creation of a separate university for women; and many of them were in favour of connection with the new London University.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

You remember, perhaps, a little story which I told a month ago about a certain Earl of Buchan. You have forgotten it? Well, in the year 1792 the goldsmiths of Edinburgh presented to the Earl of Buchan a silver-mounted snuff-box made of the oak which sheltered William Wallace after his defeat at Falkirk. The Earl sent it to the President of the United States, requesting him, at his decease, to bestow it upon that American who, in his opinion, best deserved it of his country. I added to this story two questions. To whom did Washington give that snuff-box? And, where is it now?

I am most gratified to learn that these questions have been thought worth answering. The following continuation of the story has been communicated to me. If my friendly correspondent sees this paragraph he will perhaps receive my best thanks for letting me and a good many other people know the sequel.

"In an endeavour to answer this question the kindly services of Mr. Andrew H. Allen, librarian of the State Department, were enlisted, and search of the Government archives made to ascertain if there was record of the presentation of the box to the President of the United States. None was found. Reference was then made to the donor's history. There was an Earl of Buchan, a Scottish noble of the period referred to, who was conspicuous by being far in advance of his peers in love of liberty and admiration for all liberty-loving peoples.

"His family history was, therefore, consulted, and in the life of David Erskine, eleventh Earl of Buchan, a paragraph was found stating that he had sent George Washington 'an elegantly mounted snuff-box, made from the tree which sheltered Wallace.' That was all there was to it, no mention being made of the further disposition of the box.

"The lists of the George Washington relics were then scanned for notice of the missing snuff-box, but it did not appear among the many precious mementoes of the departed patriot. The search was not abandoned, and the next move uncovered the whereabouts of the box.

"In George Washington's will there is the following: 'Whether easy or not to select the man who might comport with his lordship's opinion in this respect it is not for me to say, but conceiving that no disposition of this valuable curiosity can be more eligible than the recommitment of it to his cabinet, agreeable to the original design of the Goldsmiths' Company of Edinburgh, who presented it to him, and at his request consented that it should be transported to me, I do give and bequeath the same to his lordship, and in case of his decease to his heir, with my grateful thanks for the distinguished honour of presenting it to me, and more especially for the favourable sentiments which accompanied it.' Doubtless the snuff-box now is in the hands of the Earl of Buchan.

"In Jared Sparks's 'Life of Washington' is found further mention of the snuff-box in a letter from President Washington to the Earl of Buchan, acknowledging its receipt. He says:

"'I accept with sensibility and with satisfaction the significant present of the box which accompanied your lordship's letter. In yielding the tribute due from every lover of mankind to the patriotic and heroic virtues of which it is commemorative, I estimate as I ought the additional value which it derives from the hand that sent it, and my obligation for the sentiments that induced the transfer.

"'I will, however, ask that you will exempt me from a compliance with the request relating to its eventual destination. In an attempt to execute your wish in this particular I should feel embarrassed from a just comparision of relative pretensions, and should fear to risk injustice by so marked a preference.'"

The date of the gift—1792—is significant. It was a time when the friends of Reform in Great Britain were still strong and still hopeful. But the Government had already taken the alarm, and prosecutions had been instituted against several men ready enough to maintain that the representatives of the people had been haled before the judges. Generally, they were charged with conspiring against the life of the King. One can very well believe that the Earl of Buchan was one of those who were inspired by the hopes of the French Revolution at its outset, when with a single sweep of the hand all the privileges and oppressions had been swept away. The horrible things that followed; the treatment of the Royal family, especially of the Queen, did more to destroy reform in this country than all the prosecutions. If it makes the blood boil at the present day to think of a nation, once proud and chivalrous, torturing a woman and slowly doing to death an innocent boy, think what it meant, then, when the news came over in driblets, and the advocates of Reform gazed upon each with pallid cheeks. Would Reform in Great Britain also lead to this? The last half of the eighteenth century was, indeed, a terrible time in this country. [illegible] There was no representation of the people; the House of Commons was filled with placemen, nominees, and younger sons of noble houses; bribery was open and shameless; there were thousands dragging out their lives in debtors' prisons; there were hundreds every year sentenced to execution; the floggings in the army and navy were incredible for their inhumanity; women were flogged in the open streets; robbery was rampant and carried on, for the most part, with impunity; if anyone lifted up his voice, he was prosecuted for sedition; the mob was a constant danger to the town. "Give us," said the Radical, "representation of the people. Let us legislate for ourselves, and we will quickly abolish these evils." After six years of struggle the people got their representation. And all those evils have vanished. Everyone of the evils enumerated above have disappeared. I have sometimes thought that the unfair way in which many Americans speak and think of us is due to their knowledge of what we were when they cut the painter, and their ignorance of what we are.

I received a visit yesterday from a lady, who brought me the very agreeable news that a certain insurance company is making a great effort to carry out on a large scale the Endowment of the Daughter. My scheme, which I have often advocated in these and in other columns, has been to purchase for the daughter, as early as possible, a deferred pension, and I have laid down as a minimum an annuity of £30 a year, which means 12s. a week; not enough to do more than supplement other means, but still something short of actual penury. The scheme of this company embraces three methods. First that of securing by a choice of several methods a sum of money on coming of age. For instance, a girl would find the possession of £100 at the age of twenty-one an extremely useful, perhaps an invaluable, possession. Next, the securing of a marriage dowry. Thirdly, the purchase by sums paid down, or by annual premiums, of a deferred pension. The scheme seems to suit all classes; the company is a sound one; the lady who has charge of the work is extremely zealous. This one part of the plan is to put in the power of girls who work in shops and other places to secure something for their future by paying sixpence a week. If anyone would like to know more about the scheme, I shall be glad to send on the address of the lady. I only withhold it because I would not willingly seem like advertising the company.

Meantime, I recommend professional people, above all to consider this scheme. A man with a shop does not deprive his family of an income when he dies; somebody carries on the business for him. Professional men, however, stand alone in the world without any backing up or prop. The solicitor may inherit a family connection; a medical man may succeed his father; a physician cannot; nor a barrister; nor a clergyman; nor a literary man; nor an artist of any kind. Therefore it specially behoves a professional man to insure something for his daughters; say, to spare and pinch in order to provide for them. Now here is a little sum. Between the age of one and ten an annual premium of about £12 will secure the annuity of £30 to begin at fifty. There will be no more payments. Or the sum of £2. 13s. 2d. paid down when the child is an infant will provide an annuity of £1. This sum multiplied by thirty will therefore provide her with an endowment of a pension of £30, to begin at fifty. This is rather late. If you can afford it begin the pension at forty. Then it will cost you about £150. Find that money, my professional brother, and you will bless, laud, and magnify your own forethought ever after.

When last I touched upon this scheme, a man wrote to me—an anonymous man—and he said "This is all very fine. I should like to know whether you have done this yourself." Anonymous correspondent, *I have.*

The following note was written down by a person sitting on the downs at Eastbourne; the writer is not a literary person at all; she loves the open air and the country, and she amuses herself from time to time with making exact notes, without a word of "fine" writing, of what she sees around her: "The sea mist had been creeping up over the downs all day, and the foghorn had been sounding; towards evening the air cleared, but to the east the sky was dark, on the weather side black; and the clouds were low down on the shore. Over the downs the song of the skylarks filled the air as the sun was sinking and the black-birds note sounded from the hollow. The rooks flew over swiftly and silently by two and threes from the chalky cornfields, where they had been feeding, to the elm trees in the distant park. There was not a breath stirring; even the sheep were quiet in their fold; and the cry of the cuckoo came faintly from the copse."

It seems to me that the first step towards the understanding of nature is getting eyes to see. Jefferies, in the "Gamekeeper at Home," notes down what he sees—everything that he sees. He takes a joy in seeing more than anyone else. "Behold!" says the critic, "he catalogues." If you please, he catalogues; but it is a marvellous catalogue—it is a revelation of the unknown. What should our poor untrained eyes be able to see? There are countless things we cannot see by reason of this darkness of vision—glories of the green moss, dainty beauty of insects, colours of flowers, songs that are pitched too high for our clogged senses to hear them, voices that breathe music too low for our heavy ears. To enter and to catalogue, to keep on writing, is necessary towards the appreciation of nature. In the case of Jefferies it led to a glorious insight—to a revelation, which lights up his later page and makes it splendid. The "Pageant of Summer" could never have been written without the long and patient watching, peering, examining, and cataloguing.

I have called attention with lamentation, more than once, to the decay of the English magazine. American magazines come over and take possession; we hear of a wide circulation; we meet them everywhere; our own magazines linger on, but we do not find them pushed to the front at the Railway Stalls, nor do we meet them in private houses. I am here speaking of the older magazines, not of the new and popular ones. Now it vexes one to find old favourites falling into decay, and we naturally ask the reason why. One reason is suggested by a little illustrated pamphlet lying before me; it has been sent from New York. It is the illustrated programme of a popular magazine for the year 1898. It shows, first of all, the forethought of the editor; he arranges everything beforehand, and he is able to tell the world what they may expect, what he has provided for them for the ensuing year. Not only so, but he presents it with an air of importance; he assumes that all the world is longing to know what is coming. He creates the interest and curiosity which he satisfies. This is editing. What do our editors do? They sit in their chairs, and are pelted with casual MSS. Perhaps they look with a little care into the fiction department. Perhaps that branch on which money ought to be spent is neglected and starved. What can we expect? How can magazines so conducted hold their own against others where the authors are selected and invited and highly paid?

Will some of my readers supply me with an account of the literary societies managed by, and for, the ladies, in the country towns of the United States? I want to know in detail what they attempt and what they effect; their influence on the education and the culture of the members; whether they encourage original composition; whether they import lecturers; whether they lay down definite lines of study; in a word, I want to know, with as much fulness as possible, the whole work of these societies. I have been told, vaguely, that their influence on the members is wholly admirable. I believe it, from certain personal experience. But I want details. Perhaps this question may fall into the hands of some American lady herself a member of a literary society, in which case I would invite her to send me the papers and rules, and to explain the working of her society.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

THE cycling public is getting weary of Shows, although the growth of the trade makes it impossible to include a thoroughly representative exhibition under one roof. The Stanley being over, the National is in full swing, and bears any comparison with its early rival easily. Both were collections of high-grade and well-known machines, and since the exhibitors at both Shows have sorted themselves out a little differently, the suggestion that one Show, more than the other, represents the best of the trade, is no longer possible. There are all sorts of makers at both Shows, from the best downwards.

The striking novelty at the Stanley—the cantilever frame—re-appeared rather more frequently at the National, and was generally considered among the curious rather than the practical developments. The chainless boom, of which there were strong indications at the Stanley, was further evidenced, but curiously there was not a bevel-geared bicycle in the whole Show, all the chainless being roller toothed, or pin toothed, and not with angular-edged wheels. There never was a more widespread endeavour to push a rival to the chain than at present, but the only justifiable claim is that a boxed-in chainless gear runs better than a dirty chain. This is of course true, but the comparison to be fair, should be not with a naked chain, but with a properly cased and lubricated one, and then the most careful tests will fail to reveal any mechanical superiority for the chainless above the chain.

The Cyclists' Touring Club is, par excellence, the body which looks after the general interest of ordinary cyclists. Two examples of its recent labours are worth noticing. A new railway is being built at Southampton, and the works connected with it have included a temporary level crossing which is guarded by a man carrying a red flag by day, but is left after nightfall as a trap for the unwary. The Cyclists' Club wrote to the contractors pointing this out, and at once received an intimation that a lamp should be placed there. Similarly a request for a light met with ready attention from the owners of a toll bar in South London, for in these days such a survival of barbarism as a toll bar is actually allowed within ten miles of the metropolis.

The biggest bid for general favour, on the other hand, made by the National Cyclists' Union, is their attempt to [illegible] their cycles taken by train free, and the law's delays are now the only check on a trial of this issue. Meanwhile, attention has been drawn to the dealings of the railway companies with cycles in another department. On English lines commercial travellers have certain privileges as to cloak-room fees and the carriage of their samples. These privileges were denied to a traveller in a cycle firm, who has taken his case to the courts. There it has been held that the sample cycle of a traveller representing a firm, is entitled to be treated in identically the same way as any other commercial luggage. The average man cannot see how it could be otherwise, but the railway managers have exceptional views on the levying of charges.

A veteran athlete and well-known sculptor, Mr. C. B. Lawes, has been distinguishing himself in this dead season on the track by tieing the amateur record for a quarter of a mile, with a gear of 136. No amateur records have been beaten this year, but Mr. Lawes has attained equality with the figures on the books (25 one-fifth secs.) put there by E. E. Parlby in 1895. Mr. Lawes has been most assiduous in his training at the Crystal Palace track, and it is a singular phenomenon for a veteran to develop such a turn of speed.

The enormous height of his gear supports a theory that an oldish man, so long as he is strong, rather than agile, can do well on a gear that does not mean fast movement of the limbs. Mr. Lawes, moreover, has received earlier in life an injury to one leg which makes him limp a little when on foot. There is no limp however in a 25 and one-fifth quarter!

The latest account of M. A. Holbein reports that when well of his cycling accident his damaged leg will be a little shortened. This however need not affect a rider's enjoyment of cycling, because lame men can throw away their crutches when riding. Balance on a bicycle is wholly different from the balance on the feet in walking, and a one-legged man who would have to hop on foot, can ride smoothly and swiftly on a bicycle.

An agitation is going forward for the establishment of an Institute of Cycle Engineers. Although the original suggester of the notion is a trifle over sanguine in his belief that such an Institute would soon outweigh in importance the Royal Institution and every other public scientific body. There is no reason why an institute should not do good and unobtrusive work, in the discussion of cycle problems, and the practical testing and experimenting with cycle inventions on thoroughly scientific lines.

The popularity of the Dunlop tyre was very marked at the recent Stanley and National Shows, the number of machines on exhibition fitted with Dunlop tyres being largely in excess of an others. For instance, machines fitted with Dunlop tyres at the Stanley and National numbered 2,102, against 287 machines fitted with the next most popular tyre at the Stanley, and 275 at the National.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain J. R. London, will sail, to-day, for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with the English Mail, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Bainbridge, Mr L
Bartlett, Mr G
Boston, Mr C
Butler, Mr F
Butlin, Mr H
Cobbold, Rev, Mrs and family
Combridge, Mr E
De Lisle, Mr A P
Fraser, Mr Cuthbert
Hafti, Mr H
Hammond, Mr E
Jago, Mr W
Jeve, Dr A
Joss, Mr H J
Kiernander, Mr W E M
King, Mr L H
Knight, Mr
Langford, Mr W

Lindsley, Mr and Mrs G W
Mason, Mr D
McClougha, Mr T J
Menal, Dr A A
Moulin, Mr F
Nagoo Vithoo Mr
Nichols, Mr and Mrs
Nugent, Rev C P G
Parker, Mr and Mrs
Patrick, Mr J
Ramsden, Mr
Ronald, Mr G
Scott, Surg-Capt P B
Shadwell, Capt
Walls, Mr A R
Williams, Mrs
Wilson, Mr E A
Wykesmith, Dr P

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Oriental, to London, 8th January, 1898.

For London—Mr J Ross; Rev R E H Younan; Mrs R W Clarke; Mr Koustan; Mr W B Srieth; Dr and Mrs Munro; and Mr H R Dixon.

Per s. s. Egypt, to London, 22nd January, 1898.

For London—Miss Freeman; Mr A Thalchra; Rev and Mrs Goodie, child and infant; Mr Joseph H Riley; Mr E Ronaldson; and Mr and Mrs Betts.

MR. GEORGE WARREN, Mayor of Luton, possesses a fine Newfoundland dog, and, strange to relate, his chief delight is to accompany a policeman when on his beat in the town. His worship frees the dog from his leash at his residence, and brings him down to the town, where Toby, as he is called, bids him adieu and trots to the police-office, waiting outside until the "man in blue" comes out, and, no matter what his number may be, he attaches himself to him with fidelity worthy of a better cause. For a whole day Toby would stick to his officer, and is apparently never so happy as when Robert poses on the kerb of the pavement facing the road and he himself stands across the pavement, his nose sniffing his official friend, and his tail brushing the passer-by. In Toby's eyes a policeman is a sacred person, to be defended from all-comers, and so strong does he hold his cardinal principle that it is said that several people have left a portion of their garments in his jaws because they approached the guardian of the law too abruptly. Perhaps later in the day the Mayor's gardener will try force and persuasion to take the wanderer home, but Toby objects, and with his tail between his legs crouches behind his friend, the "man in blue."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba, and Fort, Northern	2	1	5
B Mandvi, Oomerkhadi, and Dongri	16	3	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Bhuleshwar, and Kumbharwada	16	6	27
D Khetwadi and Girgaum	2	0	6
E Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, and 1st Nagpada	11	3	27
F Parel and Sewri	1	1	4
G Worli	[illegible]	0	2
Water Division	[illegible]	0	6
Non-Resident and Unknown	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Hospitals	0	27	38
Total	51	41	142
Total plague deaths to date	14,[illegible]	11,9[illegible]	
Same date last year	57	55	209
Total mortality same date 1895	...	—	118

a Cook on board s. s. Indravati, which arrived from Karachi on the 25th ultimo. Attacked on board on the 28th and removed to Arthur Road Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	0

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

There were, yesterday, detained 680 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp, 139 in the Narelwady Camp, and 1,580 in the Modikhana Camp.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that eleven cases of bubonic fever and two cases of suspicious fever were detected in the Mandvie ward, and sent to different plague hospitals. Four deaths due to the same disease were also recorded in the same district. In the C ward (north) six cases were removed from the Bhuleshwar section, two from Kumbharwada section, and two from Khara Talao section. Two deaths were also recorded in the Kumbharwada section. In the same ward (south) three cases and two deaths were recorded in the Market section, and two deaths in the Dhobie Talao section. Two suspicious cases were discovered and removed from D ward—one from Girgaum and another from Bellasis Road. The Mazagon District showed two cases of relapsing fever, one of plague, and three of suspicious fever.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

AMONG the numerous gifts in kind made to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, was a donation of 20,000 cartridges forwarded by the Normal Powder Syndicate Limited, London. These on arrival in Calcutta were kindly taken charge of, on behalf of the Fund, by Messrs. Manton and Co., who have succeeded in disposing of them at Rs. 60 per 1,000. The net proceeds, after payment of actual expenses, have amounted to Rs. 1,132-13-6.

Messrs. Manton and Co. were kind enough to undertake the custody and sale of the cartridges without charge for their trouble and labour, and the Central Committee are indebted to the Honourable Mr. A. H. Wallis, and other members of the firm for their courtesy.

The seventeenth and final instalment of the Mansion House Relief Fund has just been received by His Excellency the Viceroy who has forwarded the sum of Rs 40,110-4-3 to the Central Committee of the Fund.

The total sum received from the Lord Mayor's Fund has now amounted in all to Rs. 86,56,586-4-8. This munificent gift, the response to the appeal of the late Lord Mayor of London, Sir Faudel Philips, represents only a part of the charity which the United Kingdom has extended to India in her hour of need. In addition to the Mansion House Fund, subscriptions have been raised by Committees in Lancashire, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Liverpool, and by these sums aggregating Rs. 36,20,918-14-10 have from time to time been remitted to the Central Committee. In all, the total sum subscribed for Famine Relief by the people of Great Britain and Ireland, has amounted to Rs. 1,22,92,202-3-7 (including some subscriptions from abroad, sent direct to the Lord Mayor,) the largest sum ever raised by charity for such a purpose.

The need for funds has now happily ceased, and so far as is known there are but few contributions still to be expected, coming chiefly from distant parts of the world.

One such instalment was received a few days ago by Sir Francis Maclean, Chairman of the Central Committee, from New Zealand. The total amount received from that Colony up to date is Rs. 32,186-3-3.

It has been decided to declare the Fund closed to the receipt of subscriptions from the 31st instant, and it is requested that any persons who have collected subscriptions on behalf of the Fund and who have not yet paid in their collections to the Treasurers, will kindly do so without delay.

TROOPING ARRANGEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SIMLA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Simla, Captain C. G. W. Field, will sail to-day for Southampton, with details, consisting of 38 officers, 10 ladies and 7 children, 1,135 non-commissioned officers and men, 37 women, and 62 children. The Simla calls at Aden on or about the 6th instant to pick up about 40 details. The following is the list of officers:—

Lieut-Col A J Montgomery, R A
Lieut-Col R P B Rodick, R I Fus
Major C J Blomfield, Lan. Fus
Surg-Major I J O'Donnell, A M Staff
Surg-Major and Mrs H J Peard, and 2 children, A M Staff
Surg-Major and Mrs W Kelly and child, A M Staff
Major T A H Davies, Devon Regt
Surg-Capt and Mrs H C Thurston, A M S
Capt and Mrs H G S Young, 19th Hussars
Capt J B Fowler, D S O, R E
Capt E R Curlton, K O S Borderers
Capt A Grant, I S Corps
Capt A R Foord, Somerset L I
Capt and Mrs A Jennings-Bromley and 2 children, 19th Hussars
Capt H J W Farrell, R A
Capt G A Fitzgerald, R A
Capt R G Brooke, 7th Hussars
Lt M P R Oakes, 5th Lancers
Vety Lieut E Wilkinson, A V Dept
Lieut H R Cumming, Durham L I
Lt A H S Hart, East Surrey
Lt R C Harbottle, 2nd B Lanc

Lt M F M Meiklejohn, Gordon High
Lt J Muscroft, I S Corps
Lt J B Wroughton, R Sussex Regt
Lt F J Gossett, 20th Hussars
Surg Lieut and Mrs A E H Pinch, I M S
Vety Lieut W S Anthony, A V Dept
Lt W S Muscroft, I S Corps
Lt W W C Stevenson, Manchester Regt
Lt R B Hope, West Kent
2nd Lt C A Wilkinson, Shrop L I
2nd Lt H Shipley, Northampton Regt
2nd Lt P Balfour, High L I
2nd Lt S L P Barker, East Kent
2nd Lt C R Spedding, R I Rifles
2nd Lt L C Hope, Dorset Regt
2nd Lt G W S Keene, Unattached List
Two Sons of Hony Lt J Adkins Rifle Brigade
Wife of Surg-Capt Read, A M S
Wife of Capt F S Widdicombe, I S Corps
Wife of Lieut Rice, 2nd Essex Regt
Miss Poyser, sister-in-law of Lieut H G H Kennard, 5th Dra Guards

The Imperial hired Transport Avoca, which was originally intended for Bombay, with the 2nd West Riding Regiment (for Ranikhet) has now been changed and was to have arrived at Calicut on the 31st December, but on leaving Mauritius she was four days late, hence she is expected to call at the port of destination on the 4th instant. After landing the Regiment she will proceed direct to Karachi, and land the 25th Company Western Division, R A, for Quetta. She embarks 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers and 7th Company Southern Division R A, from Quetta, for conveyance to England on the 8th or 9th instant.

MRS. MARY ANGELL, who claimed to be the first wife of Jay Gould, has presented an affidavit, says the *Daily Mail*, confessing the charges to be untrue. The evidence showed that Mrs. Angell was led to begin her action simply through dreaming that Jay Gould appeared to her and hailed her as his wife. The jury immediately returned a verdict in favour of the Gould family.

IT is reported from Pietermaritzburg that an important capture of smugglers of firearms has been made. Eighteen Arab traders have been run down and arrested on the Transvaal border by the police who caught them in the act of "gun running." They were bringing fire-arms in from Portuguese territory. The Kaffir tribes which have lately been very defiant are reported to be exceedingly well armed.

MR. MURRAY hopes to have Mrs. Bishop's travel book about Korea ready early in the New Year. Another work of which the same may be said is Count Gleichen's account of the recent mission to Menelik of Abyssinia. Mr. John Lane announces a volume of poems by Mr. Stephen Phillips. With it there will be incorporated Mr. Phillip's poem, "Christ in Hades," which attracted much notice when it first appeared. Mr. Heinemann is bringing out a Pinero birth-day book. It has been prepared by Miss Myra Hamilton, the dramatist's step-daughter. Messrs. Putnam have nearly ready a work by Mr. Bernhard Berenson on "The Painters of Central Italy." Mr. Julian Corbett's book on "Drake and the Tudor Navy" is now in the press. Messrs. Longmans are the publishers. The issue of "Literature," which appears to-day, contains no mention whatever of the report of the Authors' Society upon the great discount question—surely a curious oversight. Boys and girls are not likely to be familiar with Homer's "Iliad" as a great tale of the past unless it can be presented to them in a bold and yet simple style. Miss. Lilian Goadby in her "Wrath of Achilles," which Messrs. Edwin Vaughan and Co. are publishing, has set herself this task, and her book is to appear with the New Year.—The central subject of the Christmas number of the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" will be the Italian Alliance and its value to Great Britain. It will be published on the 16th instant.

REVIEWS.

BLACKIE'S TROPICAL READERS [illegible] London) are designed to fill a want [illegible] school curriculum for children. [illegible] "readers" of every description, [illegible] geographical readers, and the [illegible] but except in special books on plant life and natural history, it is still no easy [illegible] the interest of the average child in the subjects of the animal and vegetable kingdom, [illegible] form in him a habit of everyday observation and reflection. The lessons given here will [illegible] do this and afford much information, correct, though divested of tedious and [illegible] technicalities. In the first book only [illegible] types of the different classes are given. In the more advanced books, besides chapters on plants and animals, a section on Health, including food, clothing, ventilation, etc., and a section on Government are added. The lessons often take the form of a dialogue. The chapters are freely and well illustrated, and everything is done to make them attractive to little pupils. There is an excellent summary at the end of each book as well as a list of the difficult words with their meanings.

FOR REMEMBRANCE, a development of the Birthday Book, has been compiled by the late Lady Hampton, and brought out by Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. (39, Paternoster Row, London). It contains verses appropriate not only to the birthdays of friends, but quotations suitable to the occasion of their baptism and their death. The idea is to punctuate the dates of entering on the three stages of life—temporal, spiritual, and eternal. The verses are carefully selected from favourite poets, mostly religious, and fitly memorialise the chosen epochs in the life's pilgrimage of our friends. To those who take a delight in such records—and they are many—this book will give much pleasure. Lady Hampton hoped that it might tend to lift the heart and thoughts to higher things when the reader turned over its pages and read the lines adapted for each day of the year.

THE Christmas Number of the CENTURY has an interesting and pathetic account of how Christmas is kept in the tenements of the New York poor, where even the philanthropic undertaker "hails the Yule-tide season with a pyramid of green made of two coffins set on end." Mr. Riis, who knows more about the poor of New York than anyone else, and who views them from a sympathetic and philanthropic standpoint, brings into relief the fact that Christmas among the poor is kept with a generosity towards each other far in excess of their resources. The poor give to the poor what gifts they can, and what is of more value, they cheerfully give their time, labour, and kindly sympathy. A most appreciative and interesting paper on "Tennyson and His Friends at Freshwater," recalls many incidents in the poet's life that have escaped other writers. The illustrations, being pictures, photographs, and portraits by different artists, are singularly good. "Edwin Booth's Experiences in London," by E. H. House, describes the anxieties and disappointments of that great actor as well as his undoubted triumph. He gained what he desired, "an unequivocal English endorsement." The writer, telling of Booth's first performance at the Lyceum, says:

"It was an event so far beyond the common course as to arouse enthusiasm even among those who thought the days of ardour and sentiment had long gone by for them. I cannot bring myself to acknowledge an unqualified respect for the London play-house populace as a rule, having witnessed too many demonstrations of the density and ignorance, not to speak of downright brutality, of which it is capable; but I recall that the audience of that night was one to which the least emotional of Britons might point with pride . . . . . . To describe the reception accorded to Booth is no more possible than to analyse the effect of a great victory upon the imagination. It carried everything before it like the rush of a stately river."

That Edwin Booth's acting was appreciated in London there can be very little doubt, but the writer need not strike a blow at the very same public whose later recognition of the actor is lauded as a proof of his success. Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore has a charming paper on "The Wonderful Morning Glories of Japan," those flowers as beautiful as a dream which are the cause and origin of the five o'clock-in-the-morning-teas and garden parties. To read of them is enough to drive a florist mad.

"The flowers, opening chalices three, four, five, and six inches in diameter, were of every conceivable colour. The great circles of flowers ranged from fairy iris and delicate orchid tints, through brilliant scarlet, carnation, and intense petunia shades, through purples, corn-flower and cobalt blues, to the truly 'midnight colour.'"

The effort to understand how these maddeningly beautiful shades are produced, the writer advises no one to make.

The Asagao is the flower of Japanese flowers, the miracle of their floriculture, and one [illegible] ascribe it to pure necromancy, and cease to [illegible] and [illegible].

A thoughtful article by Francis A. Walker on the causes of poverty treats in a philosophic manner the very real poverty that exists in the world. His theory is that there are four causes at work making for poverty. First, and chief comes

"the hard condition of the human race as by nature established." Secondly, that "in the struggle which mankind have made to escape out of the hard, narrow conditions of their natural lot and to add something to the meagre fare provided for them, society has resorted to the division of labour, and by a multitude of cunning inventions and devices has marvellously increased its productive power. . . . The poverty of our day is largely the price which men pay for the greater power they have achieved." Thirdly, "the existence of the great social and industrial law: 'unto everyone that hath shall be given. . . . But from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath.' Nothing succeeds like success, while the destruction of the poor is their poverty." The fourth cause to which Mr. Walker charges poverty is "improvidence, lack of thrift, or positively bad habits on the part of the working classes." He declares that "during the investigations, profound, dispassionate, comprehensive, which have of late been carried on in many countries into the causes of pauperism, it has been made abundantly to appear that in only a small proportion of instances is real, unavoidable poverty the cause of the effect. Other forces, more deeply seated, more difficult perhaps to deal with, contribute in [illegible] that result."

The rest of the paper is full of interest. The lighter articles in THE CENTURY are numerous and excellent. "Gallops" and "Pat Mullarkey's Reformation" are two most amusing stories. "A little Episode with Youth," "The Picture of Agnes," and "Hepsibah's Mothering" are pretty sketches. "Good Americans," by Mrs. Burton Harrison, is continued, and other articles on various subjects make of this number a very generous Christmas magazine.

ST. NICHOLAS for December has the first of the "Just-so" stories by Rudyard Kipling, illustrated by O. Herford. Frank R. Stockton continues his "Buccaneers of Our Coast," the "Black Prince," is carried on, and a new serial story is begun, called "Two Biddicut Boys," an account [illegible] and "The Lakerim Athletic Club," is very entertaining. "Some Russian Games" will be useful in holiday time. Besides all these several short [illegible] fill the pages, as well as poems and pictures [illegible] able for the Christmas days.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received [illegible] the United Kingdom during the 24 hours [illegible] the 31st December 1897.

[Difference in Longitude allowed [illegible]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teheran	31	1	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suez	31	4	40	[illegible]	[illegible]

Time occupied in the transmission [illegible] during the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. [illegible]

	Maximum. H.	Maximum. M.	Minimum. H.	Minimum. M.
From Calcutta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Karachi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes: [illegible] circumstantial rumour reaches me which, [illegible], throws a strong light upon the [illegible] arrangements of the Government of India. [illegible] that negotiations are proceeding between the India Office and financiers in the city for the [illegible] for long leases of some of the State Railways in India.

OTTOMAN HA[illegible], the well-known authority states in the [illegible] that the stock of foreign five-franc pieces in the Bank of France, which have in[illegible] from 342 millions francs at the beginning of [illegible] to 403 millions in November 1893, had reached [illegible] beginning of October, 1897, the stupendous [illegible] of 445 millions on which, if realized, the [illegible] would come to about 280 millions.

A CURIOUS case [illegible] espionage was detected at Chalons by the [illegible] of the 6th Army Corps. The suspected individual [illegible] dressed as a herdsman and moved [illegible] country in charge of a flock of sheep. [illegible] to search the room [illegible] he occupied found a number of papers and [illegible] among them a sketch book containing rough drawings showing the topography of the district [illegible] paths, etc. carefully traced. The [illegible] spoke little or no French, is a German.

THE *New York Herald* publishes a [illegible] from Mr. John McGillivray, its special correspondent at Dawson City, [illegible] and who has carefully investigated the Klondike goldfields. Mr. McGillivray describes the stories of gold galore and huge fortunes [illegible] are all fictitious. Only one actually [illegible] has been made, namely, the Bonanza [illegible] Creek. At the present time even the [illegible] yielding claims are held at extravagant [illegible]. There is an unusually large crowd [illegible]

JUBBULPORE NOTES.

A JUBBULPORE correspondent says:—On Monday last a serious emeute occurred in the Jubbulpore Central Jail while Dr. H. R. Mackay and Mr. D. Xavier, the Deputy Jailor of the prison, were going round the wards. It would appear that Dr. Mackay held his usual weekly medical inspection parade in the lower enclosure, and later went through the several barracks, arriving finally at the solitary cells, where there happened to be confined at the time a number of bad characters, one of whom suddenly seized Mr. Xavier's legs from the back and threw him down, while several others rushed forward to assault both him and Dr. Mackay with heavy blocks of wood, iron plates, etc., but both officers made a bold stand and defended themselves pluckily until help from the reserve guard arrived, when the delinquents were secured, the ringleaders being sent for trial by Mr. Payne, the Superintendent of the Jail. Dr. Mackay received a wound on his right wrist and Mr. Xavier one on his head, but neither, we are glad to learn, are serious. Matters would certainly have been really worse but for the effective resistance offered by Dr. Mackay.

The tennis courts and grounds of the G. I. P. Railway Institute here presented a gay and lively spectacle on last Thursday evening, the occasion being the annual Christmas treat to the children of the Railway employes and others, of whom some hundreds were to be seen, of all ages and both sexes, from the infant in arms to happy-budding youth—all joyous and merry in their cheery, ringing laughter unbounded, while their elders seemed to catch the infection from the little people, and no brow was darkened for the nonce with anything that looked like care of merriment, in which one and all, young and old alike, joined with hearty goodwill. There was a splendid merry-go-round with zoological specimens on which not only the children but even grown-up people were given a ride for the small fee of one pice, while the rider who stopped at an indicated point got half the collections as a prize. The sport was largely resorted to and produced no end of amusement. Aunt Sally was in evidence too, and she was accompanied by two sisters, all three gaily attired with pipe in mouth, delicately inviting assault, and the ladies certainly had quite an army of admirers, who were not sparing. Unfortunately, Mr. Mayers, of the B.-N. R., happend to get rather too close to one of them, with the result that he received a somewhat ugly cut about the ear, but the wound was promptly attended to at the dispensary. In the building were two large Christmas trees, from the branches of which hung numerous toys, every one of which was selected with the greatest care. A long shed was improvised into a charming buffet, and here a goodly length of tables groaned under the weight of sweets, fruit, and other delectables, which were done ample justice to by the young people. Then followed the distribution, in which Mrs. Barlow very kindly assisted. The arrangements throughout were excellent, for which all credit is due to the committee of management, especially to Messrs. W. W. Smith, Lees, Foreman, and E. Webster, Traffic Inspector, and the Misses Webster, whose task cannot be said to have been a very easy one.

Mr. W. L. Lidbetter, the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, held a meeting at the Zoroastrain Club here on last Friday evening, when there was a fairly large number of G. I. P. Railway employes present, and about a score of B.-N. Railway men, with a small sprinkling of the outside public, made up the rest of the audience. The speaker, in opening the proceedings, intimated that he had personally interviewed the Agent of the B.-N. Railway and other officials of both Railways here, whom he had invited to the meeting, but that he was sorry to observe neither Mr. Wyme nor any of the other officials had responded. It was a mistaken idea, he thought, that had found its way into the minds of some railway officials that the society was antagonistic to them, which was certainly not the case. The fact was, he said, that many of the officials were averse to their subordinates seeking redress from their arbitrary actions and appealing against their decisions to superior authority by proper representation. Mr. Lidbetter then went on to sketch the history of the society, which he said was yet in its infancy, being only some seven or eight months in existence, and that it was the outcome of the recent strike among the guards of the G. I. P. Railway, a measure which had been forced upon them after they had protested against the grievances they were being subjected to. The measures adopted by the guards who went out on strike, the speaker said, were conducted in a proper and reasonable way, and the strike was well constituted—a fact which was sufficiently borne out by the result of the final representation of the men to the Home Board, who favourably received the appeal and granted to them all that they had asked for, thus removing their long-standing and growing grievances. The society, he pointed out, had been started by the workmen. It was they who had framed its rules and constitution, and it was for their united advantage that they banded together to claim their just rights in a proper and constitutional manner. Mr. Lidbetter then explained lucidly the rules, and said that the society had now a membership of nearly 9,000 in its books, and other lines of railway had offered to join. The society, he said, commended itself to every man, but that he would not ask any man to join it unless he was fully convinced of his doing right. The society, he said, wanted no half-hearted members or cowards in its ranks. The society, he noticed, was step by step progressing, and since its start the monthly budget of fine-tickets which were imposed upon employes had been considerably reduced—a fact which sufficiently evidenced the utility and progress of the society. The speaker then touched upon certain cases on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, where employes were subjects to hardships by being mulcted in coal money varying from Rs. 50, Rs. 60, and even Rs. 70 per mensem, and though they had represented this and other grievances, their representations had no effect on the officials; but now that an agitation was on foot, there was every hope of a speedy change. He then spoke of how men on some Indian Railways were treated, which was entirely due to their memorials and representations [illegible] reaching the proper authorities. There were no [illegible], he said, who held back from joining the society because they had been some years ago victimised by joining a society similar in name which had been got up by a Mr. Atkins at Allahabad, which some short [illegible] after collapsed, and the originator, together with the subscribed funds, vanished. But the society which was now started, he said, was on quite different lines to Mr. Atkins' bubble. The gentleman, he said, he would very much like to have for half-an-hour in his office, and he would make it warm for him, for he had done no little harm to the cause of the railway working man in India. The speaker then asked his audience if they had any questions to put to him; if so, that he would be most ready and willing to answer them to the best of his ability. Mr. Edwards enquired as to how the accumulated funds of the society would be disposed of, and was informed that suitable means to the advantage of members would no doubt crop up in the way of educating their children and otherwise, but that the interests of those most concerned would at all times be present with the society. After some further discussion several new members were enrolled and the meeting closed. Mr. Lidbetter held a meeting at Budnaira, the previous evening, which, I understand, was well attended. He has now gone on the B. N.-R. system, and proposes to hold meetings at some of the more important stations of that line.

The Chief Commissioner will hold a Divisional Durbar at the public rooms, on Tuesday, the 4th January, at 3 p.m. Sir Charles, we learn, will leave on the day following on a tour in the eastern districts, and hold a Durbar at Raipur, on the 6th proximo.

Our two Volunteer Corps, the N.V. and B.N. Rifles, together with the detachment South Lancashire, [illegible] Garibaldi Fort, and the 7th M. N. I. [illegible] day on last Tuesday morning. The manoeuvres were very instructive to the men who took part in them, and were carried out with care and precision. The N. V. Rifles did not muster particularly strong, as the notice which was circulated regarding the manoeuvres was not seen by a considerable number of the members.

[illegible] local sanitary authorities, I learn, are about to appoint a Special Superintendent with a number of [illegible] to supervise the proper sanitary requirements of the civil station and its immediate surroundings; the latter will be employed in the proportion [illegible] every one hundred dwellings, and as they [illegible] full-time men, will receive a percentage [illegible] they already draw from elsewhere [illegible] I understand, are to be as pre[illegible] against any encroachment of the plague. [illegible] the authorities are as reassuring as [illegible]

[illegible]OGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

[illegible]day, 30th December, 1897.

Observations taken at 8 a.m., 12 a.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

[illegible] corrected at 32 deg. Fah	inches	30·015
[illegible] of the Air	degrees	73·2
[illegible] thermometer		67·2
[illegible]		63·1
Humidity of Air		0·662
[illegible] sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		0·2
[illegible] temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next	degrees	83·4
[illegible] do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		68·0
[illegible] directions of wind		N. E. NW. NNW. N.
[illegible] of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	241

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—DEC. 30.

10 p.m.	71·7

FRIDAY.—DEC. 31.

8 a.m.	65·9
12 a.m.	75·7
2 p.m.	82·5
4 p.m.	79·6

ALTHOUGH it has been decided that the headquarters of the new French 20th Army Corps are to be at Nancy, the Service press continues to discuss the advisability of this selection, and the measures that now become necessary. The *France Militaire* reproduces an interview with General Schneegans, formerly commandant of the school at Fontainbleau. The general was of opinion last year, and as it might seem, that it would be necessary, upon the outbreak of hostilities with Germany, temporarily to abandon Nancy. He attached no importance to the teaching of the schools that important works of temporary fortification had been organised and could be executed at the last hour by the garrison, and that the forest of Haye was impenetrable. Of course, now that Nancy becomes the headquarters of the corps, the idea of withdrawal can no longer be entertained, and it follows as a necessity that Nancy must become the centre of an entrenched camp. It was a fault, says General Hinstin, who has been interviewed on the subject, to place the camp at Toul instead of Nancy, and under the existing circumstances it is bad policy to locate the corps at the lastnamed place, for the construction of new defences will withdraw more men from active employment. Colonel Robert, who also attacks the Ministry on this point, contends that the right course would have been to triple and not double the old 6th Corps, and that three corps, constituting what he calls "masses of immediate resistance," should have been organised at Epinal, Nancy, and Chalons or Rheims. There, he says, should be strong bodies ready for instant service and forming the base for the concentration of other troops.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE WHEAT CROP.

GENERAL Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the season 1897-98:—In Northern India the prospects of the wheat harvest are on the whole excellent, the areas sown in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh being well up to the average, while the crop is coming along under favourable conditions. In Sind also there is a prospect of a large crop, the area sown having greatly exceeded the average. Unfortunately this is not the case with the other great wheat-growing regions. In Bombay, Berar and the Central Provinces the desire of the people to secure the early replenishment of their exhausted supplies of food-grains, and the high price of wheat seed, led to the extensive sowing with the millets of land which after an ordinary season would have been sown with wheat. The prospects of the crop on this contracted area in Bombay and Berar are also not particularly good. In the Central Provinces, however, a fair crop may be expected. The provincial reports are summarised below: The reports from Bombay are incomplete, and sowings having been still in progress at the date of report (5th December). In the tracts which were affected by famine (the Deccan and Karnatak) the area under wheat is greatly below the average, jawar and other millets having been sown instead. In Gujarat the area is about equal to the average, and in Sind, in consequence of an early and good overflow of the Indus, wheat has been sown over a largely extended area. The total area for the Presidency is estimated at 1,727,000 acres. The rain at sowing time was favourable in Gujarat, but it was excessive in parts of Ahmadnagar and South Deccan, where sowings were retarded. On the contracted area in the Deccan more rain is wanted, but elsewhere the crop is generally in fair to good condition. In Berar also the area sown with wheat was greatly reduced, being smaller even than last year, the earlier food-crops having been sown instead. Nor are prospects good, for the crop has not received sufficient moisture, and the yield is estimated at not more than half the average. In the Central Provinces, too, the area sown with wheat, though larger than last year, when only half the average area was sown, is still much below the average, other food-grains having been sown on wheat lands. Prospects are, with a few exceptions, generally good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the area sown to the 10th December is estimated to be about equal to a full average, being a little over 4 1-2 million acres, conditions having been favourable at sowing time and since. Prospects are very good, but the winter rains are now needed. In the Punjab the conditions of the season were favourable, and the area sown with wheat is 7,175,000 acres, being 8 per cent larger tha that of last year.

BENGAL RICE CROP.

Second General Memorandum on the Rice Crop in Bengal, Lower Burma, and Madras, for the season 1897-98. In Bengal and Burma the conditions of the season have been on the whole most favourable and in both provinces a harvest well in excess of a good average is being reaped. Prospects are not so cheerful in Madras where, though an unusually large area was sown with rice, it is apprehended that the yield will be reduced in consequence of the comparative failure of the north-east monsoon. The following paragraphs summarise the local reports:—In Bengal the bhadoi (or autumn) rice crop extends over an area of about 7 2-3 million acres, which is a little above the average, rice having replaced non-food-crops in consequence of the exhaustion of the stocks of food grains. The yield for the province is estimated to be somewhat in excess of a full average. The winter rice crop which is grown over an area four times as extensive as the area of the autumn rice, is expected to give even better results than the autumn harvest. The area sown is 21,572,000 acres, which is about a million acres more than the average, and the yield is estimated to be 12 per cent more than the average. In twenty-three districts there is a crop varying from 17 to 20 annas, in eleven districts a full average (16 annas), and in none of the remaining eleven districts is the crop less than 14 annas. The total yield for the province amounts to between 391 and 392 million cwts. of cleaned rice. In Madras the area sown with rice to the end of November was 5,388,500 acres, which is nearly 7 per cent larger than that of last year and 10½ per cent more than the average. The increase, which was due to a good south-west monsoon, and perhaps also to a desire to replace reduced stores, would have been even larger but for the delay in the arrival of the north-east monsoon. The condition of the crop is generally good though injured by insects in parts of the Godavari district, but the comparative failure of the north-east monsoon will, it is apprehended, affect the yield in many tracts, especially in the Carnatic, and the yield for the province is not estimated at more than eleven-sixteenths of an average crop. In Lower Burma the area under rice in the fourteen chief rice-producing districts is now reported to be over five-and-a-half million (5,524 368) acres, being 313,0[illegible] acres more than the area sown last year. The prospects of the crop are very good, and reaping had begun in many places before the date of report. The yield for the province is estimated at 104, an average crop being represented by 100. The quantity (of cleaned rice) which will be available for export is estimated at about 31,617,000 cwts.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

THE NEW EGYPT.

THE war correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," writing from Suakin on November 12, says:—

Since the bombardment of Alexandria in the summer of 1882 on one mission and another, but mostly to chronicle Soudan campaigns I have visited Egypt nigh half a score of times. I have had to write much of a long, sad, weary recurrence of halting counsels, waste of treasure, infliction of untold suffering, and loss of life.

How hot and blinding Alexandria was in those [illegible] days and nights of 1882. The streets [illegible] were blocked with the debris of fallen walls, ruined warehouses, banking establishments, hotels, shops, dwellings, and other structures. The retreating Arabists and the brutish Alexandrian mob had looted and fired the fairest portion of the city. For full two days the place had been given over to rapine and murder. The destruction wrought was entirely the work of natives and Levantine scum. Some Englishmen there are, friends to every country but their own, who profess to believe that the conflagration was caused by the British fleet. By good guidance the fire of our battleships was confined to the immediate vicinity of the opposing forts. Very few shells overshot the mark and burst in the town. These, so far as could be traced, did little or no damage.

How different is the Alexandria of to-day. A Phoenix arises from its ashes, vaster and comelier for the burning. The harbour was full of shipping. There were signs of prosperity along the the quays, and of industry, as might be gauged by the smoke of a score or more of tall chimneys. Fancy, in the glaring sunshine of the Orient with multitudinous doves cooing their eternal love professions from adjacent palms, pomegranates, acacias, to see beads and nodules of factory soot drifting and dancing along your window-sill, as it might be in London. The sight was, indeed, novel, but the connection comforted me. These were particles telling of labour and energy. The East was awakening to new life. Where were the big idling rascals and the beggars wont to be met at every step, who persistently followed the stranger in shoals? Gone, and in their place signs of activity and business life on all sides.

Egypt is smiling with plenty, although this has not been an exceptionally good Nile. The irrigation engineers and officials are the best loved of the fellaheen. Truly, these men have made blades of grass grow where none grew before, and they are happily esteemed in consequence. The lustre of their success has shed itself over the name of the British occupation. In their hearts the fellaheen have come to acknowledge that the English rule has been an unmixed blessing to them, if not to Egypt. They have been freed from the grip of the usurers and the plundering tax-gatherers. Their labour is no longer in vain, and their riches and homes are their own. I have it on the authority of natives, as well as from those of our officials in the best position to know the truth, that at last such has been the effect of our administration, that if the fellaheen were quietly polled whether the English should go or stay in the land, there would be an overwhelming majority for the prolongation, if not for the permanent, occupation of the country.

A EUROPEAN REVOLUTION PREDICTED.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN ON THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN, the anarchist-aristocrat and scientist-revolutionary, in surveying the socialist movement in Europe, and especially in England finds much encouragement for himself and his party. The signs of the times, as he reads them, in France and Germany are portentous of impending revolutions. Socialism, he says—taking the word in its widest sense—becomes every year a more and more powerful factor in the life of Europe.

I left England at the end of 1882, went to France where I was arrested and imprisoned, and did not return to London before March 1886. All had totally changed in the meantime. Socialism was on all lips. All over England, in all classes and ranks of society an intense interest in socialism had been suddenly awakened, and where I travelled in England and Scotland, lecturing in many places, and stayed in many towns as the guest to-day in a rich mansion and to-morrow in a poor cottage, I saw interest in socialism equally awake in the mansion as in the cottage. Till late at night, after my lecture, I was asked to explain the socialist and anarchist position, and in the rich mansions I found almost as much eagerness to penetrate into the essence of our ideas as in the poor cottages.

In these conversations I understood for the first time why popular movements which invariably ended in France in a wholesale extermination of the worker had taken in England a peaceful development. The wealthier classes made concessions at the right time.

Since 1886 the socialist ideas have steadily developed in Great Britain. This or that special organisation may have decreased in numbers; the existing organisations may have fewer persons coming to their meetings than they had twelve years ago, but the spirit of socialism, under its various and varying aspects, has been steadily developing.

That the working classes all over Europe, and especially in France, are alive to the movement, I hardly need to say. The great mass of the French workers have no faith in any of the political parties—not even in the Radicals. They see the disintegration, the decay of present institutions, and, as one of the French writers has put it, they wait for their inheritance. They wait for the moment when some new start will become possible.

As to Germany, I am very much inclined to believe that it stands on the eve of a Republican revolution very similar to the revolution of 1848 in France, during which revolution attempts will be made in a socialistic direction very much on the lines of State socialism.

I pass under silence Italy and Spain, where the present Monarchies are never sure of their existence for another twelvemonth, and Austria, where the national problems are in a terrible confusion, entangled as they are with economical ones. In all these countries socialism is making rapid strides.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBINO MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

LIFE IN A CONVENT.

A NUN'S ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

LORD KINCAIRNEY in the Edinburgh Court of Session on Tuesday December 7 closed the record in an action to recover £500 damages in respect of alleged breach of contract at the instance of Mary Mulcahy, otherwise Sister Mary De Sales, Seafield Cottage, New Elgin, near Elgin, against Eliza Herbert, otherwise Mother Mary Benedict, Mother Superior of Saint Marie's Convent of Mercy at Elgin, as an individual and as representing the congregation or community of Sisters of Mercy at Elgin, Keith, Tomintoul, and Dornie, and also against Bishop Macdonald of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Aberdeen. The pursuer explains that she is of Irish extraction, and that her parents having died when she was young she was brought up in a convent in Ireland. She entered St. Marie's Convent at Elgin on 9th March 1889. She was then twenty-two years of age. Her means consisted of £100, which she handed over to the then Mother Superior. After being a postulant for two years and nine months she entered on her novitiate and spent two years and nine months as a novice. Shortly after entering the convent the pursuer says that she began to observe that a general feeling of distrust of one another prevailed among the Superiors and Sisters, and that there was an estrangement between the Canon, the priest at the Roman Church, Elgin, and the Superiors. This state of matters made pursuer very unhappy, and she desired to leave the convent altogether. She informed the Mother Superior of this, and the Mother Superior said it would be rash to take such a step, and that she felt sure the pursuer had a strong vocation for the religious life. The formal act of profession by which she became a member of the community took place at the convent at Tomintoul on 9th December 1891. By that act of profession the pursuer solemnly vowed and promised "poverty, chastity, and obedience, and the service of the poor, sick, and ignorant, and to persevere until death in this congregation of our Lady of Mercy." Part of the ceremony consisted of an address by the Rev. John Paul, who said that the vows taken bound the pursuer for her whole life, and told her to write to her friends and say that she was giving them and the world up for ever. He further stated that the community was solemnly bound to provide all necessary clothes and food for the pursuer for the remainder of her life, and that it was the Bishop's duty to see that the agreement was carried out. The Mother Superior is averred to have displayed an ill-will and dislike to the pursuer from the time of the Bishop's visit, to which reference has been made, and this dislike became more marked after she took the vows. It is averred that this defender has pursued a deliberate plan to annoy and persecute the pursuer for the purpose of compelling her to leave the community. While she made favourites of other Sisters, the pursuer was ordered to perform all sorts of hard and menial work. In 1893 Mother Mary Benedict was appointed Mother Superior, and took every opportunity of placing on the pursuer harder and more disagreeable duties. At this time the pursuer was transferred to the convent at Keith, and after a time to the Elgin Convent, where all sorts of menial work were put upon her. When she complained to the Bishop he is said to have told her to put her feelings in her pocket, that she should be as humble as a door-mat, and have no feelings at all. In March 1896 the Bishop informed the pursuer that he no longer looked upon her as a member of the community. After that she was forbidden all intercourse with the Sisters, and was forbidden to go to Sacrament with them, and she had to take her meals apart. In September 1896 the pursuer was summoned to an interview with the Bishop at Keith, who informed her that she was to leave within twenty-four hours, change the religious dress, and return to her friends or take a situation. The Mother Superior was present, and shortly afterwards she also told the pursuer to leave. Efforts were made to induce the pursuer to apply for a dispensation from her vows, but she refused to do this. One morning four Superiors came to the pursuer's cell with iron instruments in their hands, threatening to force the door if she refused to open. Her veil and head-dress were dragged away. She was, she says, five days without food at this time. The door of her cell was taken off its hinges, and shortly afterwards she was compelled to leave the convent. This dismissal is said to have been in breach of the defenders' contract with the pursuer. Bishop Macdonald maintains that the action is incompetent, that the pursuer's averments are irrelevant, and that, they are unfounded in fact. He admits that the pursuer became a professed nun, and that she took the usual vows, but denies the pursuer's other averments except that she was expelled from the convent. The Mother Superior pleads no title to sue, that all parties are not called, and that there being no contract between her and the pursuer as alleged, she should be assoilzied. This defender also denies the pursuer's averments regarding the state of affairs at the convent. She avers that the pursuer habitually and persistently disobeyed the discipline of the community and the orders of her Superior during the time she remained in the community. Notwithstanding repeated warnings she persisted in her insubordination and carried it to such an extent that the life of the community was seriously disturbed and ultimately rendered intolerable. In these circumstances in September 1896 it was decided to dismiss her from the community. Instead of removing from the convent upon her dismissal the pursuer locked herself up in her room for four days. She insisted while so locked up, and notwithstanding all remonstrances, in keeping the window towards the street open, and in attracting the attention of the public outside, thus creating as far as she could a public scandal. To put an end to this the Mother Superior was compelled to have the door of the pursuer's room forcibly opened. On this being done, the pursuer caught the defender by the throat and violently assaulted her. On 26th September 1896 the pursuer left the convent of her own accord. She received £5 to take her home. She returned to Ireland, and remained there for a time, after which she came back to Keith on 2nd October, and remained there until shortly after Christmas, when she again left the district. She returned to Elgin [illegible] pursuer, it is said, was [illegible] treated when in the convent, and received the same consideration and attention that the other nuns did.

THE "WHITE MAN'S" GRAVE.

MR. GEORGE S. DENTON, Secretary of the Colony of Lagos, has addressed his report on the Blue-book for 1896 to Governor M'Callum, who has forwarded it to Mr. Chamberlain. It has now been published as a Colonial report. The following are extracts:—

The year was very fatal to Europeans, there being no less than 28 deaths out of an estimated population of 150. From these figures it will seen that the European death-rate reached 193 per 1000. Six Government officials died during the year in Lagos—viz., Mr. C. de la Poer Beresford, Master of Government Vessels; Mr. George Talboy, Accountant to the Bridges and Railway Works; Mr. Willis Randall, Foreman of Works; Mr. Walter Robert Higginson, Inspector of the Hausa Force; Mr. Reginald Robert Gace, Assistant Collector of Customs; and Mr. G. H. Easton, keeper of the Prison. Mention must also be made of the death of Major Edward Stanley, who was invalided home, and expired at Accra some few hours after leaving Lagos. This is a very heavy record, especially when it is remembered that all the persons named were in the prime of life, and had been medically examined before they were appointed. In 1895 there were sixteen deaths amongst the European section of the community, the only one of which that was in any way connected with the Government being that of Lady Carter, the wife of the Governor.

From these figures it does not look as if the conditions of life in Lagos have become more healthy as the Colony has developed. It may, of course, be said that 1896 was an exceptionally bad year, and this is undoubtedly true, but I regret to say 1897 shows no improvement, as up to the present date (10th September) no less than 18 Europeans have died, of whom six were in the service of the Government.

The most important event connected with education was the establishment of a school for Mohammedan children, where instruction is given in English, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

That vexed question, the harm done to the natives of the interior by the spirit trade, still remains under discussion, and whilst on this subject I should like to point out that the quantity of spirits which reach the Hinterland through Lagos appears to be very moderate when considered from a capitation point of view, the comparison between the general trade of the Colony and the spirit trade is also reassuring, as whilst the latter has increased nearly 156 per cent, the former is only 100,000 gallons, or 10 per cent greater in volume than it was in 1888.

I have during a service of over nine years in Lagos travelled a great deal along the Lagoon and in the interior countries, and I am bound to say that drunken people are but rarely met with, and that the representations on the subject are much exaggerated.

"LUKE SHARP" IN A TURKISH PRISON.

MR. ROBERT BARR, the well-known novelist, in a letter from Jaffa, Syria, says:—

"I am just out of jail; I have been twenty-six hours in a Turkish Bastille. I believe this is two hours longer than the Turks have a right to detain a foreigner without the consent of his country's Consul, but the Turks do not care about a little thing like that. They actually think Britain is about to break up, and that they can do what they like with an Englishman. All the British officials along this coast tell me that since the Greek defeat the Turks do everything they can to annoy the English who who have any dealings with them.

"Three passengers and myself, with Dr Pritchard, of Manchester, physician on the Creole Prince, went ashore in the ship's boat to visit the ruins of Seleucia. When about twenty yards from the beach we were suddenly 'held up' by Turkish soldiers kneeling on the sand and drawing a bead on us along loaded rifles. We were commanded to row in, and did not like to disoblige them by disobeying. We were marched four or five miles accross a dismal swamp to the port of Suweidiya.

"I did not think there would be any trouble, as we had gone to the Customs House the day before, had our tezkeres and passports visèd, and had received permission to visit the place. Nevertheless we were locked up, and, though the captain came ashore and testified to our innocent and confiding natures, and though we had passports (signed by Lord Salisbury!) all right, and also Turkish tezkeres or permits to travel, we had to sleep on plank beds, the captain voluntarily sharing our imprisonment. Neither would they let us go next day, but the American missionary of the place sent a mounted messenger to the British Consul at Antioch, four hours' hard riding, and in the evening a telegraphic order came for our release.

"I was much interested in the course of Turkish procedure in the various trials held on us, and I never before had a man with a loaded rifle stand over me wherever I went. But it was no fun to the others, one of whom is down with malarial fever on account of his walk at sundown across the swamp and his night on an earthen floor.

"The trouble with Turkey seems to me to be that among her minor officials she has no man with brains enough or sense enough to know the difference between a serious case and a perfectly trivial incident. We had five different grades of officers weighing our offence separately and together. Antioch was telegraphed to; then Antioch appealed for directions to Aleppo; Aleppo to Beyrout; and by one o'clock in the morning the wires of the Turkish Empire were humming with our invasion, telegrams of from three to five hundred words coming and going. Yet any ten-year-old child ought to have been able to see from our appearance that we were about the most harmless lot that ever were allowed to drift away from England."—*Morning Post.*

HAWKING SLAVES IN THE STREETS.

SAFFI at present enjoys the unenviable reputation of being the only town on the Moorish coast, in which Europeans reside, where the public sale of slaves takes place, and it is a town in which the trade has been forbidden—at the request of a British Minister—by the Sultan's decree. The Saffi correspondent of "La Cronica" has kept an account of the slaves sold or offered for sale during the months of August, September, and October. He says:—Black merchandise has been rather scarce this summer, no doubt owing to the rebellion in Sus, where the greater part comes from. Another reason is that buyers are not over anxious to purchase in these hard times, and with the present high price of food. From August 6 to 8—For three days a woman and three children were hawked about the streets by the public auctioneer to the following cries:—"40 dols less one for the woman," "25 dols. for the eldest girl," "20 dols. for the other." No offer has yet been made for the little boy. On inquiry a few days afterwards I was informed that they reached the sum of 200 dols., but in this lot was included the father, who had not been paraded with his family. It was afterwards ascertained that they had been bought in by the vendor, a man who had been commissioned to offer them for sale by one of the inland Kaids, who it was said would take them to another market, where better offers might be expected. On the 17th a negress was sold for 66 dols. On the 25th a girl eight years old was disposed of for 23 dols. The mother, on learning that she had been robbed of her daughter, remonstrated with her master, who refused to entertain her demand for her child's return. She then went to a Shereef, who gave her the money to repurchase her daughter, which she was able to accomplish on the payment of 35 dols.—12 dols. more than was paid. On September 21 a man, his wife, and child were sold for 80 dols. Fortunately the family was knocked down to one buyer, and so was not separated, but the new owner may sell them separately whenever he can obtain a good price. On October 18 a woman and her two children, one at the breast and the other about eight years old, and two other girls and a boy, were offered. Separate bids were made for this lot, the total for the six amounting to 210 dols. The owner refused to sell, saying he could obtain double the price in Fez. The failure to obtain what was considered a suitable price for these poor people was hailed by the coloured inhabitants with great joy, who, on hearing them cried through the town, evinced their indignation, both by looks and gestures, and some of the bolder ones loudly denounced the villainous attempt to separate children of a tender age from their mothers. October 13 a slave changed masters for the sum of 65 dols. October 27 another sale took place publicly of a negress and her two sons, one at her breast and the other six years old. These were finally sold for 55 dols. At the commencement several offers were made for the eldest boy alone, one man offering 20 dols for him, but the owner refused to part with his human chattel for less than 25 dols., so, for a question of 5 dols., the boy was not torn from his mother. It is to be hoped that this letter will be read in the Tangier Legations, and that the worthy representatives of cultured Europe who are accredited to the Moorish Court will be pleased to do something to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate coloured race in Morocco.

HOW HE WON THE HEIRESS.

ACCORDING to a Paris correspondent, a young English barrister has succeeded in marrying one of the wealthiest heiresses in Paris, and connected with one of the highest families. The young lady is known to possess an undisguised weakness for a well-dressed man, and by loudly expressing this opinion has been of more service to the tailors of Paris within the last year than Count d'Orsay in double the space of time.

The barrister had many rivals, but the most formidable was a gentleman acknowledged to be the most approved dandy in Paris. The lady selected these two to decide from, and invited them both to her chateau. The Frenchman declared to his friends that he meant to cut the matter short at once by so outshining the Englishman by his dress, that the latter would retire from the field, crushed to atoms by the superior skill he was determined to manifest on the occasion.

The Englishman said nothing, made no boast, but accepted the invitation, and, together by the same train, the two rivals left Paris for the seat of war.

It so happened that the French dandy had furnished himself with a regular trousseau for the occasion at the great English tailor's in the Rue du Helder, and the English tailor, out of sheer compatriotism, had told the barrister of what it was composed.

A sudden idea flashed across the brain of the barrister. His servant, one of the sanctified hypocritical rose valets for whom London was always famous, is something about the height and size of the French pretender. The barrister immediately ordered for this ally the exact counterpart of every suit already ordered by the Marquis.

The first day at dinner the poor young Marquis was rather disconcerted when, upon entering the dining-room, his glance alighted upon the very counterpart of himself, standing stiff and self-centred behind the Englishman's chair; and he looked angrily at his rival to see if any insult was intended, but the Englishman was too intent upon making himself agreeable to the lady to notice his ruffled temper.

The second day the same scene was enacted, although our hero had completely changed even the style of his whole tournure; and again was the same ill-humour displayed during the whole of dinner, while the Englishman was profiting by the silence of his witty rival.

The third and fourth repetitions were too ridiculous. The young Marquis, too clever and too much the man of the world not to feel the absurdity of his position, prudently withdraw.

THEY WONDERED TO SEE HIM.

"I COULD not move a yard without help. I can now walk for miles."

There is certainly a very sharp contrast between these two statements. When we see a person who, because of illness, is unable to move a yard without help, we do not expect to meet him on the road and on foot miles from home, soon thereafter; if indeed we meet him at all. At least, we should regard these extremes, considered as within the experience of the same man, and enclosed within a comparatively brief period of time, as something to wonder at and ask questions about. And people did wonder at and inquire about it. Many said the circumstances recalled the age of miracles, supposed to have passed forever away. The facts (briefly set forth in a letter from the man himself) are as follows. We may add that Mr. Henry Jackson is a farmer, well known and respected in his district, and his case is familiar to neighbours and friends of his throughout the vicinity.

"In the early part of 1892," says Mr. Jackson, "I began to feel weak and ailing. I was low in spirits and my bodily strength seemed to be leaving me. There was a bad and nauseous taste in my mouth; my appetite, which had always been good, failed until I had no real desire for food whatever, and after eating I had much pain at the chest and a fulness around the sides. My stomach always felt *burning hot* and I had a gnawing pain at the pit of it.

"I remained in this general condition until August of the same year, when I was taken worse. My legs began to swell, and rheumatism set in all over me, more particularly in the hips and back. No local treatment had any effect upon it. It grew worse, and worse, until I was no longer able to rise from my chair without assistance. In truth, I had no power over myself, and "could not move a yard without help."

"I suffered so with mere pain that I could not lie in bed, and "for over twelve months I never had my clothes off."

"During this time I was attended day and night, being literally unable to do anything of importance for myself. All the sleep I got was taken in naps and snatches while I was bolstered up in my usual place in an easy chair. Under the terrible strain of the pain and loss of proper rest my nerves broke down so that any uncommon event in the house or noise was more than I could bear. My heart was very bad, and thumped until I could scarcely stay in the chair and endure it.

"The doctor who had charge of my case said my condition was critical. He said that my lungs and liver were badly affected, and that I had Bright's disease of the kidneys. Still his medicines did me no good, and after attending me ten months he said he could do no more for me.

"I then got a doctor from Bolton to see me, and he held out but slender hopes of my ever getting any better. I thought the same, and so did all who saw me.

"In October, 1893, my daughter, Mrs. Dickinson, of Bolton, told me how she had been benefited by taking Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and thought it might possibly help me. I had small faith, but there could be no harm in trying. So we sent at once to Mr. Pare the chemist, in Fold Road, Bolton, for enough to decide whether it would do me good or not. After taking it a short time I was better. I could sleep better, and had some appetite for food, and what I ate agreed with me. This was hopeful and cheering indeed.

"I kept on with the Syrup, and it acted wonderfully with me. The worst symptoms abated, and I gained strength. Soon all the water in my legs passed off, and the rheumatism troubled me but little. Still using the Syrup, my condition continued to improve in every respect, until, I once more stood on my feet, and felt like a man of this world. I can now walk for miles and have no pain. All my friends think as I do—that under the circumstances my recovery was nothing short of marvellous. You are at liberty to publish this statement, and refer any interested persons to me. (Signed) Henry Jackson, Pewett Hill Farm, Culcheth, near Warrington, October 9th, 1895."

No words of ours can add to the convincing force of Mr. Jackson's plain statement. His disease was originally and radically of the digestion. The attack was sharp and profound, and developed into the resulting condition he so well describes. He may not have had Brights disease, but that he was directly progressing towards that fatal malady there is no doubt. The effect of Mother Seigel's Syrup in his case only serves to show afresh its rare and remarkable powers. Scarcely is so great a victory to be looked for from any medicine. Yet the facts are undeniable. We congratulate Mr. Jackson on his escape from a danger which was much more serious than even he probably imagined.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 29.

Davies, Major, Punj Devon Regt, to join Home Bn from Jullundur.
Meiklejohn, Lt, Punj Gordon High on leave, from Rawal pindi.

DECEMBER 30.

Wroughton, Lt, Punj R Sussex Regt, on leave, from Peshawar.
Keene, 2nd Lt, Punj 28th P I, on leave, from Delhi.
[illegible]nelly, Surg Major, Punj A M S on leave, from Jullundur.

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REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st January, 1898.

NOTICES.

1. The usual Spoon Competition will take place tomorrow (Sunday) at Coorla Ranges 400 and 500 yards. Train leave Victoria Terminus at 8 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 15 minutes later.

2. There will be a meeting of the Committee of the Carbine Association at the Club, Apollo Bunder, at 6 p.m., on Monday 3rd instant, to consider the prospectus of the forthcoming Carbine Meeting. The attendance of all members is specially requested.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE princess dress has been slow in coming, but there is now little doubt that it will be reigning among us before many months are gone. A model sketched by a fashion paper shows a princess cashmere gown, in a tone of tan-colour so bright as almost to approach orange. It is made with a yoke for skirt as well as for bodice, and these yokes are in chestnut velvet of a rather deep but rich shade, outlined in vandykes, which are edged with beaded passementerie. The small puffs of the sleeves have a frontier of similar trimming, and it reappears at the wrists and neck. Another sketch shows a useful little theatre bodice which takes a zouave form in front, and is slipped into in a moment, the only fastenings being two large hooks and eye under the bow in front, a circumstance that will be appreciated by invalids. The deep fall of lace round the shoulders and below the zouave is repeated at the widening ends of the long, slightly puffed sleeve. Bright tones of red are in great favour for dresses and costumes in Paris. Those intended for outdoor wear are trimmed with black military braid or dark fur, astrakhan being frequently chosen for this purpose. A red gown trimmed with ermine is rather startling, and probably the most trying combination ever put together to test the complexion. It needs a perfect blending of soft pink and white in the cheeks and a telling note of red in the lips to withstand such a juxtaposition. The dark fur, on the contrary, makes the red highly becoming, unless the colouring of the wearer should happen to be hopelessly sallow, or unduly tinged with beetroot or petunia. In one of the red gowns the high collar is carried out at the back only, the sides being left free. Many of the best-dressed women are adopting this sensible compromise, which while keeping up to date with the fashion, does away with the close wrapping that are so injurious to the neck, and render the wearer so extremely susceptible to cold.

The newest articles in hosiery are of rather an alarming description, stockings being made in bright greens and yellows, and huge tartan designs in which the most brilliant colours cross and recross each other. Red suede gloves are among the novelties with which manufacturers are experimenting upon the public taste. Various essays of this kind are made every season, and a certain proportion of them is bound to fall, keen as the public is after any new thing.

Toques are worn very large, and yet long noses are still quite out of fashion. Short, neat ones are the height of the mode at present, and it has always been a canon of dress that the size of the headdress should in some degree be regulated by that of the nose. The newest toques are trimmed with feathers, and though flowers are absent bright colour is introduced by means of folded silk or velvet, sometimes under the brim, sometimes over it, often both.

Many harsh things have been said about the moujik, or Russian blouse as some prefer to call it, but in spite of much disapprobation it continues to be the favourite form of winter coat. Despite the censorious, it has several points in its favour. One of these is that while it effectually protects the lungs, it is not heavy, as the long coats are which cover the skirts and weigh down all but the strongest wearers, and gives heat where it is certainly not needed, viz., over a mass of heavy skirts. The short basque of the moujik frees it from all these reproaches. One of the newest has an ermine vest and revers to match. Another is in black plush, warmly lined, and has a vest of white cloth thickly braided in gold and black, with revers of black fox. The belt is embroidered in steel and jet.

Lovers of colour should feel grateful to the auburn-haired, especially when they dress so effectively as a lady who was seen at a London picture gallery this week. The golden brown tint of her cloth dress seems to have been devised especially to lead up to the glorious colour of her hair, which was further enhanced by the bright orange velvet that formed the folded collar band, and fell in full revers over the front. The large brown felt hat with many feathers had a knot of orange velvet amongst the trimming, and a few folds of the velvet rested on the bright hair. Another girl, whose hair was auburn of the liveliest tone, wore purplish mauve cloth with a velvet cape to match, trimmed round with pheasants' feathers. Her large black velvet hat was crowded with black feathers. Green seems the colour to which owners of reddish hair restrict themselves when winter forbids sky blue, but the above instances prove how successful other modes of treatment may be. Some tones of dark green work in very harmoniously with pale blue round the neck and a few touches of it in the hat. The mixture of green and blue has now been long in favour, and seems to be firmly established as orthodox. It has even been adopted in jewellery, sapphires and emeralds being the latest successful combination. It was once regarded as barbarous, but fashion has been leading up to it for so long that every one now applauds it. Turquoises and emeralds will be the next happy marriage in jewels; or, better still, turquoise and the lovely olivine. In dress the mode has long combined amethyst and turquoise, and there is little doubt that jewellers will soon fall in with this soft, bright union too.

Belts may almost be credited with the creation of a new industry this season, and for this the workers have to thank the moujik. White leather belts are ornamented with jewelled slides, arabesques of beads, or inlays of elaborate combinations of turquoise and steel or strass, buckles of strass or fine cut steel at the back as well as in front, and, in another fashion, with the kid contrary in sections and interludes of jewelled enamel introduced. Bean-shaped imitation turquoises have now become quite common, almost tawdry, in this connection.

M. Gaston Vuillier's "History of Dancing," to give it its English title, is published in an English translation by Mr. Heinemann. It is one of those amazing books in which the French take up the history of a [illegible] Germans, and with more success as purveyors of readable matter. This book is all illustration, anecdote, and sprightly narrative, and is yet a perfect epitome of the art of arts of which it treats. We start in ancient Egypt and end at the "Bal Mabille." The Greeks had a lofty conception of the art. They made it an entire discipline of the body—a gymnastic of grace. Mr. Turveydrop had the Greek mind. The early Christians danced as actively as the modern Shakers, having Old Testament warrant for the exercise. Priests and worshippers in Christian Rome sometimes joined in a measure under the leadership of a bishop. They might have gone on to this day, but for a Papal decree. There was a pause after the fall of the Western Empire, for the barbarian's pas seul on the Roman graves can hardly count. But as France began to become aware of herself, with the revival of chivalry, the art sprang into new life. The Renaissance gave it a splendid advertisement by revealing its importance in antiquity. Louis XIV. founded an Academy of Dancing, and his successors and their subjects danced merrily enough until the Revolution changed the measure to the Caira.

With the Restoration, this indefatigable people began to dance again, and the middle classes struck in, but not at their own homes. The aristocracy, of course, danced in their chateaux, the peasants danced on the green. For sheer want of space, the bourgeoisie founded the public ball. The masses of the towns, not to be left out of it, danced the can-can, and the chahut, at the Chaumiere, the Prado, Mabille, and the Closerie des Lilas. Dances came in and went out. There were constant changes of style. The older and statelier measures gave way to the waltz and the galop. Early in the Forties there came the overwhelming revolution of the Polka. What a day of vanished happiness in simple things, when all Paris flocked to the Palais Royal to see Levasseur and Brassot in this dance, as the last new thing that had come into the world! The great Markowski brought in the Mazurka, and "created" the schottische. Mabille and a dozen other places of the sort were furiously busy at the same time. But as a degenerate populace of grisettes and students grew too lazy for the labours of amusement, the builder usurped the sites, and Mabille went the way of Vauxhall and Cremorne.

The grand art is, at present, in a period of decline, but it will revive—perhaps with the help of the "Candiote," from the shield of Achilles, which is the delight of modern Greece. The great schools of the dance are the Eastern, the Spanish, and the French. The Spanish best preserves the voluptuous traditions of the East. The Moors have never left the country, for they are in the blood of the people. French dancing was at its best when it was most stately. There is no comparison possible between the rhythmic movement of the gavotte and the menuet, and the whirl of the modern galop. The great fresco of the Hotel de Ville, which gives a tableau of the dance in all ages, wisely puts the moderns in perspective. The ball of the Duc de Joyeuse, for instance, and the great ballet danced before the Grand Duke of Tuscany well nigh three centuries ago, and finely illustrated in this volume, were works of art. Grace has, as one of its conditions, a certain repose. Couples walked through these figures and came out of them, without a curl disarranged, or a robe creased. The modern galop, with all the others in its train of tumult, is really a symptom of the nervous disease of the time. It will kill the art unless the art kills it. Dancing has grown ridiculous, and serve it right!

There is a custom in the marriage of the Royal Family which is not generally known. Each of our princes, on his marriage, adopts, according to a contemporary, a replica of his bride's wedding ring, and he wears it on the fourth finger of the left hand—the marriage finger. Thus the Duke of Connaught wore a plain gold hoop, with the name "Marguerite" engraved on the inner side; his duchess's marriage ring being exactly similar, with the name "Arthur" on the inside.

A professor of deportment says it is the quiet middle-class women who mope in the house all day who are most difficult to teach. The smart set take their lessons as very good fun. There is none of that bourgeois solemnity which says, "Now, I must learn my lesson." No; they come in laughing and condemning their awkwardness and making just a jolly good time over it. I have found that really fashionable women are most good natured, and that they possess a charming simplicity.

Some up-to-date women are arranging their hair in a new style of coiffure for home wear. The arrangement is especially popular among women of scant locks, for whom, indeed, it is said to have been originally designed. The coiffure consists mostly of flowers and ribbon and very little of hair. Nevertheless in skilful fingers it may be made very becoming, and is quite the newest thing that has been seen.

Many young women, especially very young ones, are too particular about the minor points of their lovers' character. A very young girl may be pardoned for expecting that her husband, in the future will be quite an Admirable Crichton among men; but, unless she is fatally particular, she will moderate her aspirations by and by. It would be right enough for a girl to determine to wed no one except Mr. Crichton if she herself were flawless in person and character; but is there any woman living who can reasonably demand such luck at the hands of Fortune?

The very latest thing is to have a purse made of the same material as the street dress. And, not only that, but the purse must be mounted with a gold clasp, and have the initials of the owner in gold letters upon it. Another possibility which it is whispered may descend upon us is to have walking shoes made in dyed leather to match the walking costume. This is a pretty fancy, at all events, and has probably come about from the universal success of the tan shoe, which is so much softer and prettier than black, and threatens to be worn in winter as well as for outing and summer wear.

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